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21 Injured in Ulster Riots As Death Ends Sands' Fast

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, appealed to the surviving hunger strikers to call off their fast and to Britain to abandon its inflexible attitude regarding prison dress and work.



Rioting Belfast youths threw stones and gasoline bombs at a British Army armored car outside a police station hours after Bobby Sands' death in prison was announced early Tuesday morning.

Disarmament Activists Reject Argument That Deterrence Is Europe's Safeguard

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune LONDON — The proposals of Europe's advocates of nuclear disarmament range from well-reasoned challenges against specific NATO policies to more visionary ambitions of breaking the East-West political and military deadlock through European initiatives.

THE NEW NEUTRALISTS

Third of three articles.

That whatever military aggression or political bullying a future Soviet leader might contemplate, he could not foresee any likely situation in which the West would be left with no realistic alternative but surrender.



Security forces fire plastic bullets at rioters in Belfast Tuesday.

Giscard, Mitterrand Debate in Tight Race

By Jonathan Kandell International Herald Tribune PARIS — Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the center-right incumbent, and Francois Mitterrand, his Socialist challenger, debated on French television Tuesday night in what was billed as the high point of their neck-and-neck campaign for the May 10 presidential election.

Giscard Is Aggressive

In the debate this time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was clearly the more aggressive performer, attacking Mr. Mitterrand's economic program and asserting that the challenger would have to govern with Communist participation if he won.

Israelis to Delay Syria Showdown Pending U.S. Bid

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin Tuesday indicated Israel will delay any military intervention in central Lebanon over the Syrian missile crisis until a special U.S. envoy arrives to defuse the confrontation.

No Results

After meeting with senior Cabinet ministers, Mr. Begin said Israel is willing to explore all diplomatic avenues to resolve the crisis, but he stressed that efforts by the United States to convince the Syrians to withdraw the anti-aircraft batteries so far have yielded no results.

ATO Allies Assail Soviet Activities

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, heartened by a U.S. agreement to seek new arms control talks with the Soviet Union, joined United States Tuesday in an especially harsh rhetoric against Soviet behavior around the world.

Kenya's Bright Years Coming to Abrupt End

Economic and Social Problems Trouble Leadership

By Gregory Jaynes New York Times Service NAIROBI — In all of black Africa, some of the kindest words have been reserved for Kenya. It worked, it was full of big game and fine lodges, and so it was fun to visit. It encouraged free enterprise, kept its human rights record fairly clean and, from the Western point of view, won high marks for shunning Soviet influence and retaining a devout commitment to capitalism.

Indian Census

A special supplement on International Education, looks at the traditions and changes in education in India, France's program to expand the use of computers in schools, the status of the aster of business administration degree in Europe, and her subjects. Page 75.

Global Education

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Daniel Arap Moi

Odinga was barred from running for office. Since the matter ended, the administration has sent its people out making speeches around the country calling for unity.

Many European analysts believe that the advocates of nuclear disarmament may force Western planners, who have consistently opted for the economy of nuclear deterrence, to reconsider whether Europe's best defense lies in im-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Extra 12 Million Shocks India Census Takers

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Detailed analysis of India's recent census will take years, but the country's political leaders and planners are feeling from what they have learned so far.

They were shocked to find that India has 12 million people more than they had thought and even more shocked by indications that:

- The birthrate is far higher than they had believed.
- Contrary to expectations, virtually no progress has been made toward stemming population growth since the last census 10 years ago, despite an investment of \$850 million.
- Many interpret the results reported by the census as a major failure of the world's oldest family planning program.

Rami Chhabra, a program direc-

tor at the Family Planning Foundation in New Delhi, said the census results are a "searing indictment of the administration of the family planning program... which has hopelessly failed to achieve its objectives."

Those involved in setting Indian population policy believe now that the long-range target of stabilizing the population at around 900 million by 1995 is no longer possible.

"Out of the Question"

"It's out of the question," said Dr. V.A. Panandiker, who chaired a government working group on population policy that recommended the goal in a report submitted a year ago.

"Two years ago, I was talking about 930 to 940 million by the end of the century. Now I think it is optimistic to talk of less than a billion."

In terms of the impact on development planning, the implications of a failure to control the population growth are enormous.

Development programs costing billions of dollars, to improve the quality of life, including education, jobs, housing and other amenities such as potable water and sanitation are in serious danger if population growth cannot be controlled.

"Unless the population goals can be achieved, the entire planning exercise is futile," said Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, a member of the Central Planning Commission and chief architect of India's family planning policy.

Stock Value

Although the census results are depressing, many believe that their shock value could provide the breakthrough needed to restore

momentum and provide new direction to India's family planning effort, which has never fully recovered from the trauma of forced sterilization and other excesses in the mid-1970s.

Coercive tactics by overzealous officials during 21 months of emergency rule under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi set off a wave of public reaction that eventually swept her from office in March, 1977.

Birth control programs had little support in the Janata government that followed. Since her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi has tried carefully and quietly in promoting such programs.

"She won't stand in the way of an effective program, but it's still too sensitive an issue for her to openly push hard on," one population expert said.

A low-key television interview

on the subject last September was Mrs. Gandhi's first lengthy public discussion of the subject in 34 years. It coincided with a gradual recovery toward the levels of family planning, including sterilization, before emergency rule.

Following the latest census, Mrs. Gandhi called a special meeting of top advisers to discuss its implications.

Other high level meetings have followed and senior government officials talk of a new sense of urgency and renewed political will toward family planning. Health Minister Baburao Shankararam is reportedly drafting letters to the chief ministers of India's 22 states, urging them to step up family planning efforts, along with their personal involvement.

Despite the injection of official enthusiasm for family planning, there are serious doubts that the program can succeed without a change of direction. Even with allowances for the setbacks, it has achieved relatively little.

Since the mid-1960s, the birthrate of 41 per 1,000 had dropped only 15. Less than a quarter of the population practices any form of birth control.



Dubliners Tuesday signed book of condolence for Bobby Sands before the General Post Office.

21 Injured in Ulster Riots as Sands Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

flexible approach to the administration of the prison."

In the United States, mourners stood in silent vigil in New York and San Francisco. Sen. Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "I urge the British government... to end its posture of inflexibility and to implement reasonable reforms capable of achieving a humanitarian settlement of the other hunger strikes so that the tragedy of Bobby Sands is not repeated."

Mr. Sands joined the Provisional IRA at 18 but spent most of the nine years remaining in his life in jail.

As media coverage of his fast mushroomed, the IRA embarrassed the government by engineering his election to a vacant seat in the British Parliament for a Catholic district of Northern Ireland.

Michael Foot, leader of the Labor opposition, strongly supported Mrs. Thatcher, commenting that political status for those in the so-called H-blocks at the Maze could not be given "without the government itself giving aid to the recruitment of terrorists" in Ulster.

Reagan Expresses Concern

The U.S. State Department said President Reagan "has expressed his deep concern about the tragic situation in Northern Ireland, the increasing violence of recent days and the hunger strike."

In Moscow, Tass news agency said the British government had condemned Mr. Sands to death by refusing to satisfy his demands for political prisoner status.

In Rome, the Vatican newspaper reported Mr. Sands' death in a front-page article, referring to his "desperate protest." It voiced hope that his death would not provoke tragic reactions.

At the European Parliament in Strasbourg, the 120 members of the Socialist group condemned the British government for failing to take "positive action" to end Mr. Sands' hunger strike before it was too late.

Elsewhere, the death of Mr. Sands drew sharp protests. In Oslo, about 20 IRA sympathizers jeered Queen Elizabeth II when she arrived for a four-day



Bobby Sands

The British government is prepared for street violence in Ulster and also for possible bomb attacks in England. All policemen in the United Kingdom were put on special alert shortly after Mr. Sands died.

Disarmament Activists Reject Deterrence Argument

(Continued from Page 1)

proved — and more expensive — conventional defenses.

Rather than wrestle publicly with this awkward economic problem, many activists prefer to concentrate on more radical proposals — unilateral nuclear disarmament by individual NATO countries — which they see as opening the way to an overall alternative to deterrence.

This approach is official policy for Britain's opposition Labor Party. It also has strong appeal in the Netherlands, where recent polls found more than half the respondents favored eliminating their country's nuclear weapons.

"Such a step would be of little military, but great political significance," said Ben ter Veer. "It would be large enough to create a really different international situation and to break the existing deadlock, yet sufficiently small to

gather the essential domestic support." Such a step would not endanger Dutch security, he said, but only puncture the illusion that the Netherlands would ever resort to nuclear weapons to defend itself.

Skeptics say that even if Britain were to disarm, the other nuclear powers — the Soviet Union, China, the United States and France — would likely be unimpressed. As a U.S. aide commented, "Nations have demonstrated that they are singularly impervious to reform by means of virtuous example."

Disarmament advocates, pragmatically, admit that they would lose credibility if Western governments were induced to make unilateral arms cuts and the Soviet Union did not reciprocate.

But the advocates feel they can ignore — or withstand — the international consequences of their actions. While Dutch disarmament would probably increase Soviet political pressure on the West, the activists doubt that it would have any practical effect. Perhaps, an activist said, "we can learn from the Poles that nuclear weapons cannot control a people."

Other Dutch disarmament advocates are more candid: "Considering the amount of overkill and the degree of so-called stabilization in the present arms situation, one could go a long way with unilateral initiatives before reaching a danger zone," Mr. Ter Veer said.

The Snowball Effect

He sees the Dutch example as aimed at strengthening what he calls "dissident opinion in other countries." In this view, unilateral gestures might start a snowball of multilateral, reciprocal concessions; countries' individual actions would indirectly affect other governments' policies, according to Prof. Edward P. Thompson, a leading British theoretician of disarmament.

The effect, as the activists see it, would be a "disarmament race," winding down the level of nuclear tension in Europe.

The most advanced proposal along these lines comes from Norway, northernmost nation of NATO, which has proposed a multilateral declaration of a Scandinavian nuclear-free zone.

No actual weapon removal would be involved since the zone would cover Norway and Denmark — NATO countries that forbid nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime — and Sweden and Finland, both neutrals.

But the plan's authors would like support from NATO and the Soviet Union. In this way, Norwegian diplomats say they

hope to "contribute to European disarmament in general" and perhaps induce the Soviet Union to thin out its missile in the Kola Peninsula facing Norway.

If the Nordic plan succeeds, disarmament activists hope to extend the idea of a nuclear-weapons-free area to southern Europe — and ultimately to the two Germanies.

Such plans are questioned by Mr. Freedman of the Royal Institute for International Affairs: "The main difficulty is that a nuclear-free zone is not a nuclear-free zone. The missiles of the superpowers could still turn Europe into a nuclear battlefield firing from Nevada and Siberia."

The issue, he added, "is not whether we can drive the superpowers from the Continent but whether we are prepared to co-exist with the U.S.S.R. with the help of the U.S. or take our chances by ourselves."

Separate European initiatives are indeed what most disarmament activists have in mind: specifically, they hope that gradual European disarmament would encourage more democracy in the Soviet bloc, reduce Moscow's reliance on military and thereby result in mutual relaxation of tensions in Europe.

"We wish to bring into a common understanding, a common perspective of European solidarity, the Western movement for peace and the Eastern movement for human rights," Prof. Thompson said. To promote this, disarmament proponents pursue what they call "lateral contacts" with East European dissidents, while avoiding the Soviet-run official peace organizations.

They say they are gratified by a few initial responses — encouraging private conversations, letters from Poland's Solidarity trade union asking for anti-nuclear literature, reports of a spontaneous anti-nuclear demonstration in a Soviet satellite country.

Asked whether they believe that Moscow could permit liberalization, Dutch peace workers reply that Soviet leaders realize the arms race is diverting funds needed to buy social peace. Soviet peace propaganda, they say, "can be turned against the Kremlin."

This optimism is emphatically not shared by some East Europeans. In a long letter published in the British magazine New Statesman, an anti-Soviet dissident in Czechoslovakia warned Prof. Thompson that the aim of a nuclear-free Europe is impossible and wrong.

"But for the nuclear armory of the West, and the pressure that it exerts upon the Soviet leaders, their totalitarian system will crush what vestigial liberties exist in the East, and will extend itself to the demolition of liberty everywhere."

Although the vision of European détente held by the disarmament advocates has been assailed as being naive, their revision against nuclear arms is shared by many Europeans.

"The sentiment is a problem in what some concerned NATO planners, such as Col. Gerard Berghof of the Dutch Army, call "the neglected social dimension of strategy." Unless there is a determined body politic behind a nation's arms, he argues, the weapons are useless.

China Comparison

By comparison, Western demographic experts estimate that in the same period China's birthrate dropped from around 35 per 1,000 to fewer than 20. The U.S. birthrate is about 15 per thousand.

"There must be something basically wrong with work which, in three decades, has just reached one in five couples in the country," Mr. Chhabra said.

Dr. Panandiker said that organizational failure is one reason for the poor results. What he describes as a "technical lackadaisical approach by the government has often left local health care centers understaffed and without proper supplies.

In rural areas, where 80 percent of India's people live, aid and often remote family planning officials have failed to establish rapport with villagers, Dr. Panandiker said.

Key to Breakthrough

Ashish Bose of Delhi University's Institute of Economic Growth argued that family planning projects financed with foreign aid have been largely counterproductive in India because they are alien to the Indian culture. "They have done more harm than good," he said.

Mr. Bose, Dr. Panandiker and others believe that the key to any breakthrough in India's population control program would be government willingness to alter radically the entire approach, to let local people shape and operate their own programs.

Dr. Panandiker urges involvement of local village councils and greater use of private-sector volunteer organizations.

One of the best-known family planning successes in India, Dr. Panandiker said, was a shoestring operation started in the early 1970s by two physicians, Rajnikant Arole and his wife, Mabel, in Maharashtra state.

In a remote administrative district of 100,000 people, the Aroles, working with a few nurses and a group of 70 semi-literate women selected by villagers, managed to persuade 70 percent of the district's married couples to use some sort of contraception and reduce the fertility rate from 36 per 1,000 to 25.

Experience showed that the women trained by the Aroles and paid between \$6 and \$10 a month put across the family planning message far more efficiently than skilled outsiders because they were closely linked to the village women by accent, values and background.

Dr. Swaminathan noted that this thinking was reflected in India's new five-year plan.

Post Publisher Warns Press on Pulitzer Award

CHICAGO — Newspapers should learn important lessons from the controversy surrounding this year's Pulitzer Prizes but should not stop doing their job or threaten First Amendment rights by overreacting, according to Washington Post Board Chairman Katharine Graham.

Mrs. Graham's speech on Monday opened the 95th annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, of which she is chairman and president.

It would be impossible, Mrs. Graham said, to guarantee there will be no repetition of the incident in which Janet Cooke of The Post was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for a story that she later admitted was a hoax.

But, Mrs. Graham said, "the editing process at The Post did not work as it should have. We need to be as tough and skeptical concerning our own stories and our own personnel as we are concerning the world outside that we report."

However, Mrs. Graham added that "one real danger, it seems to me, is that we will become so nervous we will go to the other extreme and not do the job that a free press is supposed to do." And, she said, the incident must not be allowed to "result in any curtailment of the First Amendment in other forums."

Giscard and Mitterrand Debate in Tight Election

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the president of the republic, not constituting a new majority."

Mr. Chirac, the neo-Gaullist chief of the right, won a strong third in the first electoral round for the presidency on April 26, was repeatedly invoked during the debate. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, trying hard to gain neo-Gaullist support, praised Mr. Chirac and asserted that he favored many of his ideas. Mr. Mitterrand, on the other hand, cited Mr. Chirac's harsh criticism of the president as an attempt to rally support from disgruntled neo-Gaullists.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing defended

Yorkshire Killer Said He Pursued 'Divine Mission'

LONDON — Peter Sutcliffe, who has admitted he killed 13 women in the worst string of attacks against women in British history, told psychiatrists he had a "divine mission" to kill prostitutes, prosecutors said Tuesday.

The 34-year-old truck driver from Yorkshire also told three psychiatrists he might kill prostitutes again if freed, the prosecutors told a jury of six men and six women when Mr. Sutcliffe's trial on murder charges resumed in the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court.

When the trial opened Thursday, Mr. Sutcliffe pleaded guilty to lesser charges of manslaughter on grounds of "diminished responsibility," or lack of mental competence. He pleaded guilty to seven charges of attempted murder of women who survived the five-year string of attacks in five northern English cities.

Mr. Sutcliffe sat impassively in the dock Tuesday flanked by four prison officers as Attorney General Sir Michael Havers told the jury the defendant told psychiatrists he had "messages from God" to kill prostitutes.

Only eight of Mr. Sutcliffe's victims were prostitutes. The other five were all described by police as "respectable" women — two university students, two clerks and a civil servant. They ranged in age from 16 to 47.

2 Turkish Troops Die In Terrorist Shootout

ISTANBUL — Two soldiers and two terrorists were killed in a shootout in the eastern province of Tunceli, military authorities reported Tuesday.

They said the shooting took place Monday in the village of Tunceli, in the impoverished eastern region of Turkey, during a village-wide search by security forces. The troops shot and killed two terrorists after they gunned down two soldiers in the exchange of gunfire. Tunceli is an area where Kurdish nationalist movements have been conducting a terrorism campaign.

NATO Aides Assail Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ropeans. In addition, they also are known to have been encouraged by Mr. Haig's revealing, in a closed meeting, that Mr. Reagan recently sent a letter to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev stating U.S. willingness for a dialogue on a broad variety of issues.

Signal to Soviet Union

According to reliable sources at the meeting, the Europeans, as a gesture of reciprocity, agreed to the communique language that the United States wanted as a signal to the Soviet Union on several points where President Reagan and Mr. Haig have said the West must take a firmer stand.

As a result, the ideas being pushed by Washington run through Tuesday's communique.

On the subject of gravest concern to Europe — the continuing crisis surrounding Poland — the communique repeated past Western warnings in especially strong terms: "Poland must be left free to resolve its own problems. Any outside intervention would have the gravest consequences for international relations as a whole and would fundamentally change the entire international situation."

At a news conference following the close of the meeting, Mr. Haig repeatedly expressed his delight at the "strong language" in the communique.

Senate Ethics Panel Approves Williams Probe

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee voted unanimously Tuesday to investigate possible ethical violations by Democratic Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey, the only Senate member convicted in the Abscam scandal.

Chairman Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming said Sen. Williams' court conviction — on nine charges stemming from the FBI's investigation of influence-selling — does not relieve the committee of its responsibility to probe the case, because the verdict was based on criminal statutes, not Senate rules.

Sen. Wallop also said during a news conference that the panel will begin a search for a special counsel to conduct the investigation, which could lead to Sen. Williams' expulsion from the Senate.

U.S. Ready to Try Again to Get Rights Pact

MADRID — The chief U.S. delegate to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Max Kampelman, said Tuesday that the United States was ready to make a final attempt at reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on human rights and détente.

"We'd like to give it one more shot," Mr. Kampelman said as the 35-nation meeting resumed after a three-week Easter recess. But he said that the United States would be the first to announce a failure if it became apparent that agreement could not be reached on a final document supporting the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights and European security.

In expressing his skepticism, Mr. Kampelman said: "Since last September when conference began I have seen no tangible step, leads not words, by the Soviet Union that would indicate a commitment to continuing the Helsinki process."

Turkey Demands Death of 56 in Terrorist Case

ISTANBUL — A military prosecutor Tuesday demanded the death penalty for 56 alleged members of a leftist terrorist gang charged with involvement in the killing of 85 persons.

Among those facing the death penalty were three women accused of being involved in the activities of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Squad. The suspected terrorists are also accused of wounding 100.

Among those killed were four American servicemen and engineers, slain in Florya, a suburban resort area near Istanbul, in 1979 in an attack by gunmen presumed to be leftist terrorists. Several months later in 1980, two U.S. servicemen died in ambush assassinations.

les parfums de
Nina Ricci

Les Flacons de luxe sont en Cristal de Lalique

Opinion SA

كلمة من التحرير

House Democrats Say They Lack Votes To Reject Budget

By Martin Tolchin
WASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders have acknowledged that they lack the votes to reject the \$58.5-billion budget for fiscal 1982 proposed by the White House, as President Reagan won additional support in a series of meetings with conservative Democrats.

national conservative Democrats, bringing the total to 33. The White House expects to lose a maximum of three Republican votes. Since the Democrats hold a 51-vote margin in the House, a switch of only 26 Democrats would assure the president's victory in the absence of any Republican defections.

Reagan Asks Large Cuts in Welfare

By Bernard Weinraub
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent detailed proposals to Congress, including sharp cutbacks in aid to the poor, women, strikers, teens and the "working poor."

On the House floor Monday Democrats and Republicans argued over the severity and finality of the budget resolution. Although the budget to be approved on Wednesday is nominally tentative and will be revised to account for changing economic conditions, two aspects of the budget resolution will have significant, immediate consequences.

Aluminum Lemons, Anyone? S. Koreans Negotiating to Buy Old U.S. Sheridans

By Fred S. Hoffman
WASHINGTON — The Army's Sheridan armored fighting vehicle, deemed more than two years ago as a \$1.2-billion failure, apparently will be born again as a South Korean war machine.

The Sheridan's chassis was described as excellent and possibly usable as a tracked carrier for air defense or other weapons. Specialists said, however, that the vehicle's lightweight aluminum armor would remain a problem if the South Koreans used the revamped Sheridan in a tank battlefield.

U.S. Official Favors Sending Guatemala Weapons to Combat 'Major Insurgency'

By Judith Miller
WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official, John A. Bushnell, has said that a "major insurgency" was under way in Guatemala and that he was "very disposed" to consider providing military aid to that nation's government.

less 76 Christian Democrats in recent months, but noted that "the government hasn't done much to counter it." Rights Violations He also said that it was questionable whether the Reagan administration could resume military sales to Guatemala under existing law, which bars such assistance to countries engaged in "gross and consistent" violations of human rights.

Reagan Revokes '77 Liberal Guidelines On Access to Government Information

By George Lardner Jr.
WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith on Tuesday formally confirmed the Reagan administration's dissatisfaction with the Freedom of Information Act and announced plans to seek its "reform."

As a first step, Mr. Smith revoked 1977 guidelines that urged all government agencies and departments to make public information sought under the act unless it was clearly that disclosure would be "demonstrably harmful."

Belgian Judge Bans Extremists

BRUSSELS — A Belgian magistrate has outlawed an extreme rightist Flemish political organization, the Vlaamse Militanten Orde, and sentenced its leader to a year in jail.



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NEWS

ing Freeze...
...of State...
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U.S. Inflation Creating New Millionaires

WASHINGTON — Inflation may be pinching pocketbooks of many Americans, but it is also creating new millionaires.

Brady Is 'Alert' After Operation For Blood Clots

WASHINGTON — James S. Brady, the White House press secretary who was wounded in the head during the attempt on President Reagan's life in March, was reported to be "alert and talking" Tuesday after about three hours of surgery Monday night to prevent possible blood clots from reaching his heart.

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Drive for Stricter Weapons Law in U.S. Triggers Campaign by Pro-Gun Group

By William E. Schmidt
DENVER — Like a lot of other Americans, George R. Best, a truck driver from Freedom, Calif., was angered by the news that a gunman with a .22-caliber pistol had wounded President Reagan outside a Washington hotel.

dent and chief administrative officer, said in an interview last week. Mr. Carter, whose hard-line views are so popular among the membership that they have just extended his term of office from one year to five, said the association was in the strongest position in its history, in part because of the outcry raised by gun-control forces in recent months.

U.S. Inflation Creating New Millionaires

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DEATH NOTICE
AGNIA FARJEON CHAMBERS died at 26, 1981 in New York City. She was widow of Ambrose R. Chambers, owner of Margaret Row of New York City, Ruth Roland of Richmond, Virginia, Jean Davis of Topsham, Maine, and Jean Farjeon of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Burial at Holyoke, Massachusetts. Private services were held on April 29, 81 in Southampton, Long Island.

Rallying to the Cause
"I think one should reasonably expect that when the objectives of an organization are attacked, those who feel similarly tend to circle the wagons, to join up to protect their rights," Harmon E. Carter, the rifle association's executive vice presi-

dent and chief administrative officer, said in an interview last week. Mr. Carter, whose hard-line views are so popular among the membership that they have just extended his term of office from one year to five, said the association was in the strongest position in its history, in part because of the outcry raised by gun-control forces in recent months.

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Spanish Crowds Shout for Military Coup At Funerals of Slain General, Policemen

The Associated Press
MADRID — Crowds at the funerals of a Spanish general and three policemen slain by gunmen in Madrid and Barcelona shouted support Tuesday for a military takeover in Spain.

As pallbearers carried the coffins of the shooting victims from their private funerals, large crowds screamed anti-government slogans and urged the military to try again to take power "to stop the disintegration of Spain."

There also were shouts for Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina to be freed from prison. Col. Tejero Molina led nearly 300 Civil Guard

officers who stormed the lower house of parliament Feb. 23 and held its members hostage for 18 hours before surrendering. He is one of the 45 persons, including

Bandits Kill 18 in India
United Press International
NEW DELHI — Bandits last week killed 18 villagers suspected of betraying their hideouts to authorities in northern Uttar Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India news agency has reported. Officials said the bandits killed 11 persons in one village and 7 in another by firing squad.

three army generals, awaiting military trial in connection with the coup attempt.

Brig. Gen. Andres Gonzalez de Suso and policeman Ignacio Garcia, who rushed to his aid, were shot to death by three gunmen in central Madrid Monday morning. A half-hour later, two Civil Guardsmen breakfasting in a Barcelona bar were assassinated by two gunmen.

The Interior Ministry immediately blamed the radical leftist organization GRAPO for the killings, which pushed the death toll this year from Spanish political violence to 22. GRAPO, which is the Spanish acronym for the October First Anti-Fascist Resistance Organization, is said to be a small band, most of whose leaders are serving long prison terms for terrorism.



REUNITED — Lt. Gen. Willard W. Scott, commander of the U.S. Army 5th Corps, presents photographs to West Germans, left to right, Roland Imhof, Guenter Kohlbross and Guenter Koop showing the three stopping Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for a chat when they were children. The U.S. Army had published the photo (IHT March 19), which was taken after World War II in the Frankfurt area, in an effort to locate the three men for a reunion.

Schmidt Said to Brush Off Sharp Remarks by Begin

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was reported Tuesday as defending his support of Palestinian rights and brushing off the vehement criticism by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

A spokesman for Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) quoted the chancellor as saying that Bonn could not deny the right of self-determination for Palestinians when one of its main goals was the same right for the peoples of East and West Germany.

But the chancellor also made clear at an SPD parliamentary party meeting that Palestinians could achieve self-determination only within the framework of an overall Middle East peace settlement, not in isolation, the spokesman added.

Mr. Schmidt touched off a bitter row with Israel by saying last week that Bonn must recognize the Palestinians' moral claim to decide their own future. This drew accusations by Mr. Begin that Mr. Schmidt had forgotten the six million Jews slaughtered by Nazi Germany in World War II.

The affair has plunged Israeli-German relations to their lowest point in years, but Mr. Schmidt refrained on Tuesday from answering Mr. Begin's attacks directly.

Instead, the chancellor was quoted as telling the meeting that he had nothing to add to what was said Monday by a Bonn government spokesman, who accused Mr. Begin of electioneering and making "inappropriate and insulting" remarks.

The SPD spokesman, Knut Terjung, recalled that Mr. Schmidt, during a visit to Saudi Arabia last week, had urged the Palestinian Liberation Organization to accept Israel's right to exist as a state.

Mr. Schmidt also said the PLO should accept that Israel must have secure borders.

He said only, "We'll wait and see what Mr. Merz has to say."

Israeli diplomats said that Mr. Merz was due back in Bonn on Tuesday night from official engagements in the south West German state of Bavaria. They gave no indication about what he would say Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry officials in Israel had said a protest might be lodged with West Germany over the chancellor's remarks.

Mr. Schmidt appeared to have broad support in West Germany in the face of Mr. Begin's remarks, which the opposition Christian Democrats have described as unfair.

Mr. Schmidt has not visited Israel since becoming chancellor in 1974 and is known to have little sympathy for Mr. Begin's policies.

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Labor Unrest Aggravates Swedish Crisis

STOCKHOLM — Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, the Center Party leader, was confronted with labor troubles Tuesday as he tried to keep his fragmented coalition government from collapse.

A union representing about 17,000 clerical workers in major exporting firms began an open-ended strike that could have se-

rious effects on the country's already troubled economy.

Conservative Party ministers in the coalition of Conservatives, Liberals and Centerists resigned Monday over a dispute on income tax reform.

Premier Falldin postponed a decision on dissolving his government and said three solutions were possible — the government could resign, elections could be called or he could continue as leader with tacit Conservative support.

The Conservative Party leader and economic minister, Gosta Bohman, led seven colleagues out of the Cabinet. He has given no indication whether his party would continue to support the coalition in the Riksdag (parliament).

The Conservatives hold 73 seats, the Centerists 64 and the Liberals 38 in the Riksdag against 154 Social Democrats and 20 Communists.

Mr. Falldin said on television Monday night that apart from the weekend government crisis, Sweden faced the possibility of a crippling strike in key sectors of the economy.

The strike by clerical workers followed a breakdown in negotiations with the employers federation aimed at seeking a compromise over compensation for "wage drift" — the difference between actual earnings and basic wages — in the private sector.

The employers said they would impose a lockout affecting between 200,000 and 250,000 of the union's 400,000 members from next Tuesday if no settlement was reached by then.

Firms which will be hit by the strike action are Volvo, Saab, L.M. Ericsson, Boliden and Atlascopco — all big export earners for Sweden.

Zimbabwe Won't Repay War Bonds

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe government will not repay 29 million Zimbabwean dollars (\$44 million) in bonds raised by the previous white minority government of Ian Smith to fight the seven-year war against the former guerrillas who are now in power.

Finance Minister Enos Nkala was reported by the pro-government Daily Herald on Tuesday to say that the so-called national defense levy, deducted compulsorily in 1978 from the wages of 80,000 taxpayers, most of them white, would be converted into taxes to help finance the administration. He said the decision was taken af-

ter he discussed the levy with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The minister was commenting on a report in the pro-government Sunday Mail that the bonds would be repaid, with interest, to taxpayers from the time of maturity in September this year. The report quoted a senior official in the Tax Department, a section of Mr. Nkala's ministry.

"If anyone in the Tax Department or my ministry is going round saying this then he does not know what he is talking about," Mr. Nkala was quoted Tuesday by the Herald. He said that "those who paid this money will not get a cent from the present government."

Concert by Russians Disrupted in London

LONDON — Demonstrators campaigning for the release of the imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky disrupted a concert by the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra at London's Royal Festival Hall.

The concert by the visiting orchestra was held up seven times Monday evening by banner-waving demonstrators and chants of "Free Shcharansky." In the audience was Victor Popov, the Soviet ambassador to London.

While Mr. Schmidt was briefing the SPD on his Middle East trip, Israeli and West German diplomats prepared for what could be a crucial meeting in Bonn Wednesday between Guenther van Well, the Foreign Ministry state secretary, and the Israeli ambassador, Yohanan Merz.

In a speech to a political rally on Sunday, and in remarks repeated on Monday, Mr. Begin accused the chancellor of arrogance, greed and callous disregard of the extermination of Jews.

The spokesman declined to say whether Bonn would lodge an official protest over Mr. Begin's re-

Paul Green, 87, Author of Plays, Movies, Is Dead

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.
 Dramatist Paul Green, 87, died Monday. In 1927 he won the Pulitzer Prize for his play, "In Abraham's Bosom." He was awarded the Freedom Foundation Medal three times — for "Faith of Our Fathers" in 1951, for "Wilderness Road" in 1956 and for "Texas" in 1957.

Mr. Green wrote the film script for "Black Like Me," about a white man who darkened his skin medically to experience racial bigotry firsthand, and the dramatization of Richard Wright's "Native Son," which Orson Welles directed on Broadway.

Obituaries

Thaddeus R. Beal
NEW YORK (NY) — Thaddeus R. Beal, 64, who served as undersecretary of the Army in President Richard M. Nixon's first term, died Saturday in a bicycle accident.

Robert E. McNeill Jr.
ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) — Robert E. McNeill Jr., 75, retired chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., died Monday of a lung ailment.

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Resurrection Flounders

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Resurrection (not Tolstoy's) is an odd mélange of a movie...

Its scenario — by Lewis John Carlino — so impressed the...

role allotted him — that of a small-town brute, becomes a...

As it stands it is singularly enigmatic — as is much of...

despite the obvious message it preaches, i.e., that some...

California housewife is seriously injured in an auto accident...

her husband is killed. She dies on the operating table but is...

back to her family home in rural Kansas. There, after myster...

resurrection is scheduled to be released in Paris on May 13.)

Mr. Green portrays the usual nefarious oil tycoon (Marion Brando, bespecta...

possible that even such a chowder of moldering leftovers might be...

versions of popular films of yesterday almost inevitably fail. The...

ORLANDO, "Little Miss Marker," a tremendous hit of the 1930s when Shirley...

present reincarnation the tale has lost its savor. Its zest, fun and...

company, but even reliable Walter Matthau can do little to...

and the Shawnee Theatre, which has the look of a special...

is at the UGC Normandie and the UGC Odeon in English.)

Spectacles

Incredible Feats by the Toothful

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — Kicking off the "First Festival of Incredible Exploits" at the suburban...

On the same parking lot, Christian Loison crashed through two brick walls riding a motorcycle at 150 kilometers an hour...

And that's not all. Three or four of the following exploits will be performed every day from 3 to 7 p.m. through Saturday...

Here's the Picture: On Friday and Saturday, John Massis will move indoors to bend thick iron bars in two and pick up heavy things with his teeth...

He says he performs more than 200 spectacles a year and lifts 100 kilos 40 times a day with his teeth to keep in shape. He speaks French with a strong, almost incomprehensible, Flemish accent; he soon switched to English...

"I went to Hollywood with David Frost to hold back a helicopter with my teeth for American television. Look, here's the picture. ABC-TV has asked me to come to Hollywood again and pull a train. I was the first person in the world to pull a locomotive with my teeth."

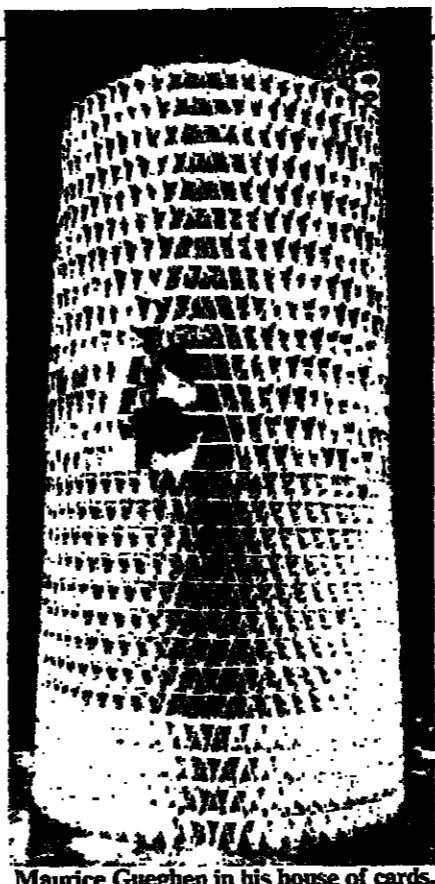
"I can do a triple stunt, with a car tied to my left arm, 12 people pulling my right and holding back a motorcycle with my teeth. Now I am studying a quadruple stunt, to add an airplane on my neck. Maybe I'll do it in America. It would be good for America. It's very dangerous. You need a short neck or you can break your neck doing these things."

"I hold the world teeth weight lifting record with 233 kilos. No one in the world can do it, not even the Russians. I don't do doping, you know. I'm 41; other athletes are finished early because they take stimulants but I can go on till I'm 50. My father and grandfather did the same thing — over 100 years of family tradition."

"I have many fantasies for new stunts. I thought of a good one for American TV. I will sit on a car and the car goes and I pull behind me 50 people roller skating. The other year I did something else in America — I was sitting on a ship pulling three girls on water skis with my teeth. Oh, very nice. I have an agent in New York, 542 Madison Avenue. I am listed in the Guinness Book of Records for the strongest teeth in the world."

"I got a pirate radio station in Ghent, Radio Superstar. I sing, too. I made a record: 'The Strongest Man in the World.' Here, take one. I have five boys and five girls who do disc jockeys. Thank you very much."

Massis moved away to be interviewed by a French television reporter. "What are you trying to prove by all this?" the reporter asked.



Maurice Gueghen in his house of cards.

"What do you mean?" said Massis. "I do it for the money. It's my living." "Is that the only reason?" "No, I also want to prove I can keep a hot air balloon on the ground with my teeth."

Exhibitions

Musical Curiosities Now Playing in Bonn Suburb

By Helen Lion

BAD GODESBERG, West Germany — A cannon shell exploded near the tent of the Prussian ruler Frederick the Great one day. He was not injured, but the flute he had brought along to play between battles in the Seven Years' War with Austria (1756-63) was broken. Furious, he dispatched the flute with a messenger to the court musician (and composer, and flutemaker and repairer), Johann Joachim Quantz, with the order to fix it as quickly as possible.

Frederick is known to have owned several flutes, one of which, in ivory, can be seen at "In the Footsteps of Music," an exhibition at the Wissenschaftszentrum in Bad Godesberg, a Bonn suburb, through Sunday.

Mold Mars Stonewall's Stone Face in U.S. STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga. — Mold is taking a toll on Southern hero Stonewall Jackson. A dark line runs along the neck, nose, ears and jaws of the general's 90-by-190-foot granite image here.

One curiosity on display is a traveling harpsichord, also from Frederick's collection. The instrument, which folds to the size of a small valise, accompanied the music-loving ruler on his many wars and his peacetime expeditions.

Hanging from the ceiling in this collection of old instruments — their worth is estimated at 1.5 million marks (about \$682,000) — is a violinophone, a violin with a loudspeaker attached. The instrument was popular among street jazz musicians in New Orleans at the turn of the century.

A beautifully carved, closet-like piece of furniture is an orchestration, which, with the "inspiration" of a 50-pfennig coin, plays a programmed waltz on four instruments.

Exhibition officials said the orchestra was bought in a Berlin flea market for 5,000 marks. All the instruments on display are from the Berlin Museum of Musical Instruments.

The star of the exhibition is a computer used in musical-acoustic research. It can "listen" to an instrument and compare its sounds with similar ones it has stored. Its programmer, Hans-Reinhard Würth, hopes that within three to four years the computer will be able to distinguish the makes of instruments — for instance, whether a violin is a Stradivarius.

Wissenschaftszentrum, Ahstrasse 45, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. There will be a concert at 8 p.m. Thursday

Music

Evian's Focus on Youth

By David Stevens

EVIAN, France — In the relatively short space of five years, the annual music festival at this spa town on the south shore of Lake Geneva has put itself on the map by concentrating on youth. It is really two events under the umbrella title of Young Musicians Without Frontiers: an international string quartet competition and a concert program that offers leading soloists playing with youth orchestras.

Although this may be the only annual quartet competition of its kind, the woods are not full of candidates and the initial selection is stringent. Performers have to master their instruments before they start a quartet, building a repertoire takes time, and competition rules call for an average upper age limit of 30. In the general competition, Mozart's K. 575 is the compulsory work this year and each group must also have one 19th-century and one 20th-century work ready; in the optional contemporary-music competition (entered this year by four of the nine competing quartets), Berg's Opus 3 is compulsory and another must be selected from a proposed list.

Program Highlight: Besides the prizes and the experience, winning can mean getting a foot in a door that is hard to open. Last year's winner, the Yale University-based Muir Quartet, gave one of the 1981 festival's opening concerts before continuing on a monthlong European tour ("Europe is tough to crack," said Joseph Genualdi, the first violinist), which was partly the fruit of their 1980 victory.

The highlight of the Muir's program was the world premiere of a specially commissioned quartet by the 47-year-old Soviet composer Alfred Schnittke, whose interest in serialism and other advanced compositional techniques has probably made him more performed in the West than in the Soviet Union. It may also have had something to do with his failing to get a visa, despite strenuous efforts by Serge Zelnack, the festival director, to have him present.

In any case, the four-movement quartet should prove a welcome addition to the 20th-century literature, the work of a composer who has absorbed varied influences and found his own voice. Its themes are taken from Russian religious music of the 16th and 17th centuries and developed in ways that suggest Shostakovich on one side and German Expressionism on the other, ranging in atmosphere from busily energetic to the ghostly fading

away of the final movement. It was notably less stringent and austere than the Schoenberg No. 3, which preceded it on the Muir program, or even than Schnittke's own first quartet, which was heard in the contemporary competition.

That 1966 work of Schnittke was the choice of the Junges Stuttgarter Streichquartett, which impressed that and the Berg with their poise and homogeneity. It was, however, the Brodsky Quartet of Britain — last year's third-prize winner, composed of graduates of the British youth orchestra movement — that won the jury's nod in the optional competition. The third finalist in this event was the all-women Colorado Quartet, whose rich-toned lyricism was also impressive.

The two orchestras on hand this year are the Michigan University Symphony Orchestra and a 30-member chamber orchestra of the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester. The Michigans displayed their individual talents (including an oboist who jumped in for an ailing colleague in Varese's "Octandre") and showed off a wide range of American compositions at a Saturday afternoon concert. Sunday night, in the Casino auditorium under Zelnack's direction, they showed off their collective talent — imposing in the alertness with which they accompanied Claudio Arrau's expansive and flexible reading of Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 1, in the difficulties of Charles Ives' "Unanswered Question" and in the brilliance of Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel."

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Via Zurich, Geneva or Basel. For departure times to and from all destinations mentioned herein as well as to and from any airports which might not be listed, please consult the official Swissair timetable or your IATA travel agency; and particularly to find out the names of the more than 90 cities to which these airports belong. swissair 1931 1981

Death of Bobby Sands

Bobby Sands' sad life is over at 27. To some he is a martyr who died clutching a crucifix and fighting for freedom. To others he was a criminal who killed himself and whose death will be responsible for still more murder and misery. He will probably long be remembered by Ulster Roman Catholics as the former and by Northern Ireland's Protestants as the latter. Whether he is remembered at all by the rest of the world will depend on the eventual outcome of this final stage of the Irish troubles. If the six counties of the north are merged with the Irish Republic, which could happen one day, or if they are granted some sort of status within a British framework that satisfies Catholic aspirations, his name will be included on the honor roll of heroes and martyrs ranging from those who fought at the Boyne in 1690 to those who died at the Dublin Post Office in the Easter Uprising of 1916. But if Ulster's 500,000 Catholics continue to be frustrated in their painful quest for equality, Mr. Sands will be forgotten.

It isn't necessary to torture logic to understand at the same time why Mr. Sands did what he did and why British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to give in to his demands for special political status for Irish Republican Army prisoners convicted of common crimes. Mr. Sands' ultimate goal had nothing to do with the kind of clothing IRA men wore in prison, or who drew up their work schedule. He was trying to focus attention on the continuing fight by Ulster Catholics for full economic, social, political and religious equality and perhaps to get Belfast out from under the British crown. Mrs. Thatcher is also in favor of full equality for Catholics in Northern Ireland. But as head of the British government, under whose authori-

ty Northern Ireland still falls, she is responsible for enforcing the law equally for all, whether they are Ulster Catholics, Welsh or Scottish nationalists or just plain thieves.

Mr. Sands spent one-third of his life in prison for crimes committed for the IRA, an illegal terrorist organization. He did not kill, but he surely contributed to killing. That kind of terrorism has been involved in the making of countries in the past and undoubtedly will be in the future. And when it is, the terrorists are usually renamed patriots. That undoubtedly was the context in which Mr. Sands believed he was functioning. But the prime minister operates in another context. She is also responsible for the public welfare, for maintaining order and for preserving the state. If she had given in to Mr. Sands it would have implied a form of recognition of the IRA, an intolerable situation for a government that is under daily violent attack by its members.

Mr. Sands had to deal with Mrs. Thatcher and as a result, he is dead. But Mrs. Thatcher will have to deal with others like Bobby Sands. The people of Fermanagh and South Tyrone elected him to Parliament. When a new election is held, his successor may also come from the ranks of IRA prisoners. There are now three other Irish nationalist prisoners at various stages of hunger strikes in Belfast's Maze Prison. If a solution isn't found, death and misery will continue. Perhaps Britain's most accomplished diplomat, Lord Carrington, who was so brilliant in devising the Zimbabwe settlement, should lower his gaze from the Middle East, the current focus of his attention, and cast it closer to home. All the talent available in Britain is needed to end Ulster's troubles.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Now the Budget Voting

If all goes according to plan, the House will start voting this week on the first budget resolution for the coming fiscal year. Adoption of the administration's budget, represented in the House by the amendment to be offered by Rep. Phil Gramm and Rep. Delbert Latta, would be a major symbolic victory for the president over the Democratic leadership of the House. While the first budget resolution is not a definitive settlement, the agreement will set the terms for the battles that will be fought throughout the next months in the authorization and appropriation committees and, again, in the budget committees when the second budget resolution is considered next fall.

In an important sense, the administration has already carried the day for its policy of social spending restraint. When you calculate what the Democratic alternative drafted by the House Budget Committee and the Gramm-Latta proposals will cost, the actual difference in total spending, even projected over three years, amounts to a relative drop in the bucket. And it is also true that the budget cuts being considered — about \$37 billion under Gramm-Latta — are small in gross economic terms. They represent about 5 percent of the total budget and only a little more than 1 percent of next year's gross national product. The defense budget is no

longer a real issue between the two parties, and the federal deficit will not be determined until the fate of the administration's tax-cut proposals is decided — a matter still very much at issue.

The air of sham battle that all this may suggest to some, however, is misleading. Much more than symbolism is at stake. For while the budget cuts are not large in abstract economic terms, they are very large when measured against the needs of some of the areas and people most likely to be affected. The major items of federal expense — defense, basic Social Security retirement and disability benefits, Medicare and veteran's benefits — have been put off-limits by the administration. Interest on the federal debt must be paid. This leaves less than a third of the budget to absorb the full impact of the proposed cuts.

The Democratic leadership of the House has associated itself with an expenditure level that will require budgetary discipline about equal to that proposed by the administration. It has, however, preserved in the terms of its budget resolution a measure of flexibility that can be of great importance to Congress and the administration in the coming months as they decide how best to distribute the burden of sacrifice.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Vietnam Generation

It was six years ago this week that Saigon fell, an event that finally put an end to United States involvement in the Vietnam War. The anniversary merited some attention in the media, and perhaps by coincidence, two new books appeared in which veterans of the fighting recall, in searing words and images, their war experiences.

For those who protested and those who went — and if you were the right age during the late 1960s, you were likely to be one or the other — the subject of the war still arouses strong feelings. Sorting ours out, we wind up focusing on a teen-ager we know who was born shortly before the 1968 Tet offensive.

When U.S. involvement ended, she was only 7, too young to be aware of much. Now she is old enough to be aware of plenty, however, and to make her opinions clear. She wants to join the Army, she says, or perhaps the Marines. On television, she points out, it is said that the Army will help to pay for college. Her friends at school don't know why we didn't bomb the daylight out of Iran when they took our people hostage. The peace movement was something their parents, older people, did. It's not for them.

In fact, they find it hard to picture those parents evading the draft, marching on Washington, going limp before the police. They seem intrigued by tales of the napalm and body-count war, the war of drugs and rock-and-roll. When our teenager heard

about the vivid battle scenes in "Apocalypse Now," she pleaded to go, but her parents wouldn't take her, afraid to let her enjoy it for the wrong reasons.

They feel, suddenly, as if someone has taken the generation gap and turned it over like an hourglass. The accumulation of awareness and passion once powerful enough to alter a nation's life now trickles only slowly down upon a new generation with a disturbing interest in violence.

Mark Baker, who compiled Vietnam veterans' stories for his book, "Nam," points out that it was during the war years that slang meanings proliferated for the word "wasted." It could refer to exhaustion, drug experience, death. Now the veterans of the fighting wonder if it should refer to them as a generation, and the veterans of the peace marches, eyeing the inclinations of the young people who never experienced Vietnam, may wonder the same thing.

Perhaps, though, such a conclusion is far too harsh. There may be no way to bridge a true generation gap; but it should not matter so long as each generation carries its wisdom well. History moves forward when the painfully earned insight of youth informs the use of power later on. Let today's young people look curiously at images of war. Let today's parents do what they can to keep them from becoming real.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

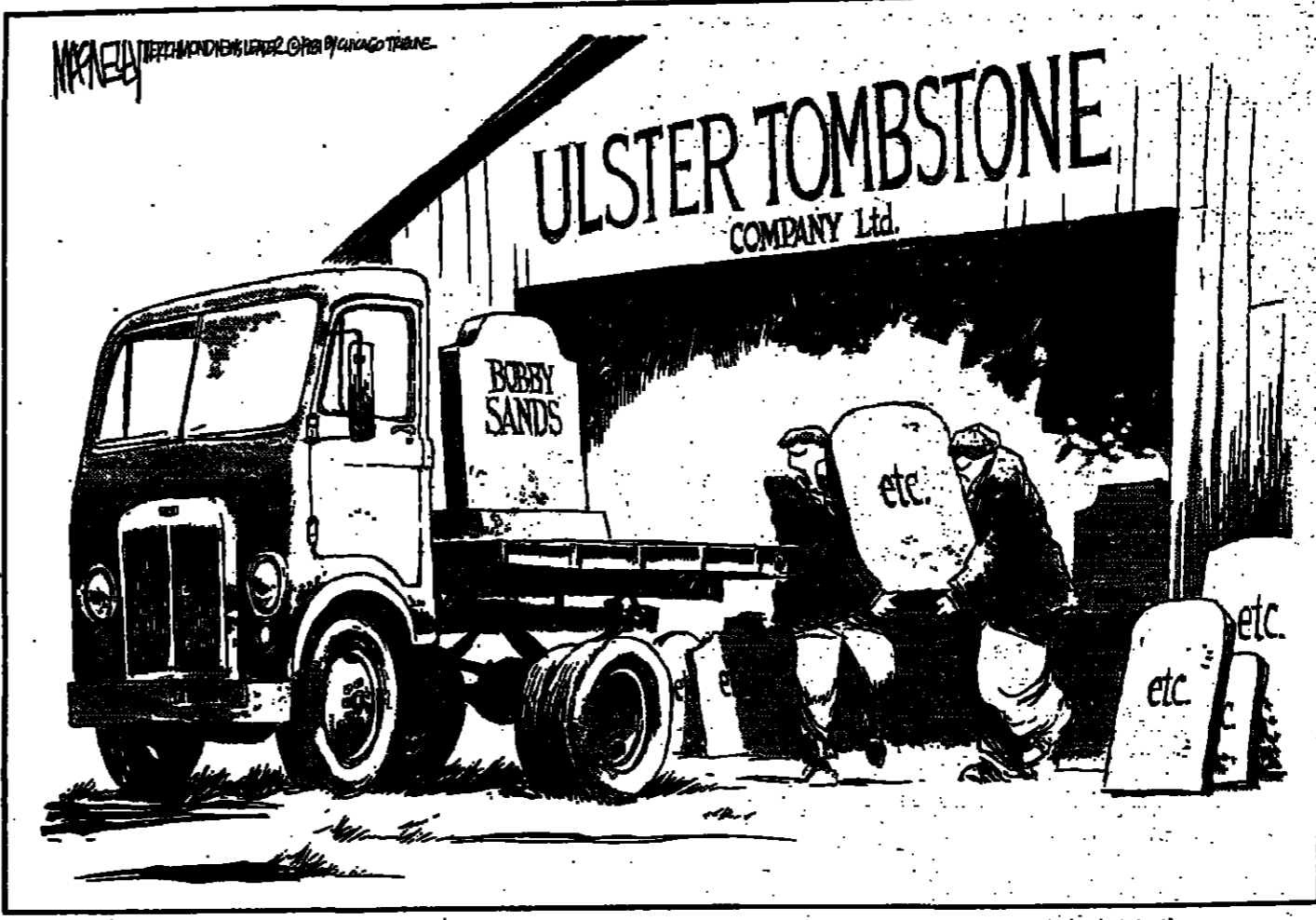
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 6, 1906

NEW YORK — Speaking before 300 magazine publishers at Atlantic City, N.J., Grover Cleveland practically endorsed Mr. Roosevelt's "muck rake" speech, cautioning them against following too closely in the footsteps of sensational daily newspapers. He said: "No compromise with sensationalism should swerve our periodicals from the way of sober and sedate sanity and useful purpose. We have fallen upon times of such unpopularity that the disposition to tear down and uproot seems to prevail on every side. I believe that danger stands opposite this passionate temper, which should be carefully watched. There should be a strong, powerful and conservative force to challenge this impetuosity."

Fifty Years Ago
May 6, 1931

PARIS — Showing no signs of his 66 years except the richness and maturity of his musical interpretations, Wilhelm Furtwängler, the great German conductor, and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, brought a brilliant international audience to a pitch at the Opera last night to a rare showing of enthusiasm. Contrasted with Johann Sebastian Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto No. 3" was Igor Stravinsky's "Fire Bird," program music of the highest quality, evoking the legend of the giant Koshchei who turned his victims into stone. The Koshchei who turned his victims into stone, the adventurous prince and the firebird. It seemed incredible that just a few short years ago, this piece of music was termed discordant and superficial.



Will Freedom of Information Act Survive?

By James Reston Jr.

WASHINGTON — The CIA complains that a curbsome act of the act. In June, 1979, FBI Director William Webster proposed sweeping changes, including the imposition of a seven-year moratorium on the release of all FBI documents.

For three years support has been building for a curbsome act of the act. In June, 1979, FBI Director William Webster proposed sweeping changes, including the imposition of a seven-year moratorium on the release of all FBI documents.

Hearings Coming

Several bills have been introduced in this session of Congress to tighten restrictions on the release of information, with Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, a Republican from Utah, taking the lead. The congressional attitude seems to be that public disclosure is distracting intelligence and law-enforcement agencies from their real tasks. So far, Mr. Webster's seven-year moratorium has not found its way into legislation, but the push is on. Hearings will come this summer.

But how powerful is the act really? My experience with the law over a two-year period suggests that it is a blunt tool at best. My attempt to use it to secure government files on the Jonestown tragedy gave me more of a sense of frustration than of power. I encountered enormous government resistance and endless excuses, rather than benign cooperation. The information did not flow freely, to say the least.

Jonestown was an incident in which the Freedom of Information Act should have worked smoothly and quickly. Most of the victims, including the real villain, were dead. National security was not imperiled. The event was shrouded in mystery that could have been cleared up long ago by materials in the government's possession.

Instead, the government resisted. The only person who got the information was Jonathan Z. Smith of the University of Chicago, who has remarked, was that the public has had access only to a pile of "slapdash literature" that focused on the "pornography of Jonestown," not on its theology or its true horror.

Tape of Tapes

Soon after the grisly events of November, 1978, it became known that Jim Jones had taped his nightly sessions in the jungle during the last 18 months of his social experiment. More than 900 of these tapes were carried out of Jonestown in a body bag and deposited with the FBI in San Francisco.

The tale that these tapes could tell holds the key to understanding the horror and the evil of Jonestown. Jones could never have pulled off his plan in the United States. Only when he separated his flock from all other influences, when he alone was sole conveyor of all information as well as sole dispenser of cruel justice, could he move toward the execution of his apocalyptic — the ceremonial death of him and more than 900 of his followers.

The tapes in the FBI's hands were crucial, but four other agencies also held valuable material. The Federal Communications Commission had been monitoring People's Temple communications between Guyana and San Francisco for a year and a half. The last six months of these communications were coded — and therefore illegally transmitted, by FCC rules — and their acquisition and decoding could be important in reconstructing Jim Jones' demise.

Surely this material belonged to historians. I thought, the FCC did not see it that way. It wanted to make Jonestown a test of the confidentiality of all amateur radio communications. Rarely has the confidentiality of illegal communications between dead people been guarded with such passionate government vigilance. Finally, I sued under the Freedom of Infor-

mation Act in federal court, a step that I could take only because I had free legal counsel. How many authors have that luxury?

It wasn't worth it, as it turned out. The legal file grew to be several inches thick. At one point, the four government lawyers arrayed against me argued that if they turned over Jonestown communications, the FCC would be besieged by racketeers filing similar requests for information. The process took nearly a year, and the judge ultimately ruled against me. The temple communications remain a national secret.

A congressional committee investigated the assassination of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, Democrat of California, and conducted interviews with survivors under oath. These interviews were potentially very valuable, because temple survivors had changed their stories so many times that, as far as I was concerned, all survivor accounts were suspect. But the committee issued a half-hearted report, leaving classified virtually every important document obtained under its subpoena power. When the committee chairman, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, was challenged, he relented. The committee's materials would be released, the panel decided — in five years.

We shall probably never know how many CIA documents relate to the People's Temple. If ever there was a case in which the agency should have infiltrated a dangerous group, it was this one. Jim Jones was negotiating with the Soviet Union about relocating there, at the same time that his community was collecting \$40,000 a month in Social Security and other U.S. government checks. The CIA never answered my two information act requests. Most government agencies turn you aside while cit-

ing obscure regulations; the CIA simply ignores you.

The Department of State generated many temple-related documents. In response to my request and others, the department began to release materials in February, 1980. More than 2,000 cables were declassified, but this was slight-of-hand. Most of those released documents related to the logistics of the tragedy's aftermath, not to the critical exchanges between the U.S. and Guyanese governments over the danger signals emanating from Jonestown.

Focus of Efforts

Still the FBI remained the focus of my efforts. The bureau consistently denied access to every tape and document in its possession on the grounds that its criminal investigation was still active. Larry Layton, the entranced temple gunman accused of shooting two Temple apostates at the Port Kaituma airstrip, was to be tried for attempted murder in Guyana. When Mr. Layton was acquitted after a farcical trial there, the Department of Justice moved to prosecute him for conspiracy here, and will open its trial this summer.

I had no desire to interfere with a criminal investigation, but under the Freedom of Information Act, the government is required to segregate documents relating to a specific criminal charge from materials that are unrelated — and release the latter. I suspected (later this turned out to be true) that less than 1 percent of all the FBI's material bore any reference whatever to the Layton trial. In response to my demand to segregate, the bureau pleaded expense and over-work.

In February, 1980, I finally gained access to the Jonestown tapes. The breakthrough was not

produced by the Freedom of Information Act, working as it should have in the interests of enlightenment. The piece needed a hero, and he came in the person of then-Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. While virtually every other public official blocked disclosure, Mr. Civiletti was apparently compelled by the overriding social benefits of disclosure. On close questions, if the decision is left to the bureaucracy, secrecy will always win over openness. Mr. Civiletti turned aside the recommendations of his own staff and those of the FBI, and directed that a complete release be worked out. Once the FBI was ordered to focus on the matter, it blocked my access to only 25 of the tapes.

A year from now, another attorney general might not be willing to make a similar decision. My experience hardly makes a case for the monstrous power of the Freedom of Information Act. The proposed amendments would only strengthen the ability of government to hide behind its comfortable excuses.

The FBI proposal for a seven-year moratorium on all disclosures is the most frightening element in the mix. If enacted, it would prevent early studies of confusing contemporary events that have dramatic or criminal aspects. The day when the author or the historian has the upper hand over the government is a long way off, as it is. In a year, it could be no contest whatever.

James Reston Jr.'s book, "Our Father Who Art in Hell: The Life and Death of Jim Jones," has just been published. National Public Radio has broadcast excerpts of the Jonestown tapes, which Mr. Reston obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Foreign Policy: Who's on First?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has defined the problem with a characteristically nagging one-liner: "Sometimes our right hand doesn't know what our left hand is doing."

Very true — but also too true to sound funny to serious members of Washington's hyperactive diplomatic community. Desperate to report home some sort of early fix on the Reagan foreign-policy approach — not just the grand design, but precise positions on particular issues of concern — the diplomats seem fully as baffled as they were in the worst days of the Carter administration's disarray.

The confusion is easy enough to catalog. On the grain embargo, the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, on how to deal with the disarmament movement in Europe, on the nature and direction of the Soviet threat — on these matters (and more) an administration deeply committed to practice coherence has produced a cacophony of conflict.

The popular diagnosis is that the remedy is simply a matter of time — that "the Reagan administration still hasn't figured out its foreign policy." But that describes only the symptom of what's wrong. The president's one-liner suggests he has a better understanding of the real malady: His administration, to paraphrase him, doesn't know what it is doing because he hasn't yet decided who's supposed to be doing what.

What's really wrong, in short, is that the administration hasn't figured out how to figure out a foreign policy.

Now you can mark down the president's incapacitation after the shooting as an extenuating circumstance, up to a point. As he regains his strength, he will have to supply a firmer hand. But the institutional and personality problems were plain to see before the president was wounded. It will take more than his full return to active duty to make them go away.

What it will take is a hard, fresh look at what he has to work with natural proclivities of, say, Defense Secretary Weinberger in action — publicly propounding foreign policy lines on arms sales to China, detente, the neutron bomb, arms control and the Soviet threat to Poland that were at least dis-

tant if, not at cross purposes with, evolving administration policy.

The failures of the past, Mr. Reagan and how to make it work. In the end, the president may well reshuffle the players on his first team.

First Priority

But assuming that point hasn't been reached, the first priority for the president is to re-examine the foreign policy-making process and the procedures he, himself, presumably installed. What we were promised was "Cabinet government" and its most enthusiastic advocate was none other than Caspar W. Weinberger, now the president's secretary of defense.

"There is nothing built into the fabric of U.S. government," Mr. Weinberger wrote grandly in The Washington Post right after the election, "that would prevent a system of Cabinet government from working and providing the president with the communicating and coordinating abilities necessary to ensure that the executive speaks with a single voice."

Nothing! Well, nothing save the Weinberger wrote in the same article, were partly due to "the appointment of people who felt that developing and cultivating their own constituency was far more important than supporting the president who appointed them."

True enough — not only in the distant past, but in the immediate past. The story of the AWACS-for-Saudi Arabia fiasco is the story of the military people at the Pentagon, with Mr. Weinberger as their

point man, pushing relentlessly for quick consummation of the deal over the resistance of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and before the administration had any of its congressional ducks in a row.

Not that Mr. Haig hasn't done his share of shoving. The White House staff has also made its singular contribution to the very state of affairs that Mr. Weinberger last December was promising us that Cabinet government would prevent. "The American government has been ill-served by the constant quarreling and recriminations that seem such an inevitable part of the relationship of the departments with the president."

Perhaps "inevitable" was the operative word. "It is by no means easy for a president to orchestrate sensitively to his purposes the great bureaucracies," Mr. Rostow testified before a Senate hearing a few years ago, out of his own experience as President Johnson's national security adviser. But he argued it could be done by a president appointing "strong, trusted" figures to the top jobs and taking "great pains to hold them together as a cohesive team."

Mr. Rostow added a "second prerequisite: a large grant of authority to the secretary of state to play a major role in orchestrating all the other instruments of foreign policy." Mr. Rostow's prescriptions roughly approximate Mr. Reagan's promises. Sooner rather than later, the president is going to have to decide whether his administration's performance ever begins to measure up.

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Not long ago, Carlos, a fellow teacher with the church group, disappeared. At 2 a.m., a jeep pulled over beside Carlos' house, shining its headlights through the darkness onto the whitewashed adobe walls. Three plainclothes Latinos (most of them) waited in the idling jeep while Carlos walked to the door, unlocked the door, and looked out. When Carlos' wife answered, one of them grabbed her, hitting her cheek with his automatic rifle. The other two pushed into the dark house and shoved Carlos out to the jeep. He has not returned.

At his students' urging, Mateo quit teaching in July. He started taking different paths home each time he returned from San Lucas and sometimes he slept at friends' houses or in the corridors.

Twelve more of Mateo's friends have disappeared since Carlos did. Newspaper counts now reach 20 a day.

Mateo looked much older when I saw him in February. As he stood beside the veranda post, I noticed that his face was graying. It was then, as he looked from his room to the drifting clouds, that he said, "I had no idea."

The other day, he took his family to the southern coast for the first time in nine years. He did not tell anyone what plantation they were headed to, saying only that they would not return.

Steve Olson — He suggested a preview of his book "Our Father Who Art in Hell: The Life and Death of Jim Jones." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Existing Under The Boot

By Steve Olson

GUATEMALA CITY — When I saw Mateo not long ago, standing beside a smooth post on his veranda, he said, "I had no idea this would happen when I started."

Twelve years ago, Mateo's life was different. The black beans and corn he produced on his acre and a half in the Guatemalan highlands did not last his family, all young until the next harvest.

So each November he left his home for two months, migrating to work on a plantation on the humid southern coast.

One year when he returned, Mateo — I am not using any real personal and town names — decided to attend agriculture classes offered by a U.S. church group. Though he viewed change with suspicion, he decided that new farming methods did not conflict with his people's ways.

Each Thursday, he walked to San Lucas for class. In a faded green sweater, blue pants patched at the knees and the thread sandals he wore, he looked like the dozen other Indians in his class.

When the corn sprouted, that year, he sprinkled fertilizer around 10 plants. Those plants grew tall but their leaves almost as dark green as the pines across the stream. Unlike the familiar spotty cobs 3 feet away, their large ears were filled with kernels.

Not so cautious as some fellow Indians, Mateo planted the seeds together with the next season's fertilizer each plant. From his field, which had never yielded more than 900 pounds of corn, he harvested 3,375 pounds. By the fourth year, it produced 6,750 pounds. The church group hired him to teach agriculture. Three or four times a week, he walked two to five miles over the mountains to give classes, returning in the dark.

After the earthquake in 1976, he learned how to build earthenware shelves and taught this alongside the degree in soil with fertilizer use and composting.

For several years, things went well for Mateo. He bought two more acres of land. Then early one October morning, he saw one of his students at the San Lucas market. "Alejandro desapareció!" his student told him — Alejandro had disappeared.

Alejandro was president of the local co-op where Mateo and his students bought fertilizer. Mateo knew that anyone suggesting social reform was labeled a Communist by the government. But now the paramilitary and police-vigilante "death squads" were kidnapping, torturing and "disappearing" Indians like Alejandro who had not been involved in politics.

Every day, newspapers reported the discovery of five to 10 bodies. Mateo had seen articles about the bodies, but he wanted to see the bodies himself. He wanted to see the faces of the men who were going to work on the plantations. Politicians and military officers also feared people like Alejandro who showed leadership potential. They considered revolt-troop anyone who helped poor people.

The success of the co-op where Alejandro worked displaced plantations owners who depended on cheap labor. As Indians like Mateo became self-sufficient, they no longer worked for low wages on big plantations. Politicians and military officers also feared people like Alejandro who showed leadership potential. They considered revolt-troop anyone who helped poor people.

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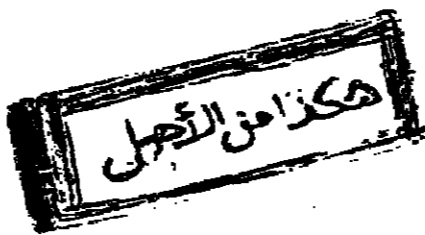
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International Education



Eton: Since 1440, yet keeping up with the times.

Tradition Is Alive and Well In Hallowed Halls of Eton

By William Tuohy

Los Angeles Times Service

ETON, England — In a time of almost universal change, tradition dies hard at Eton, Britain's most prestigious secondary school.

The boys wear black tailcoats and white bow ties, as they have for generations, and they study in ancient classrooms on benches carved with the names of famous people, some of whom were passengers on the Mayflower. In the afternoons they take to those same grounds that reportedly led the Duke of Wellington to comment: "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." [More recent accounts have taken the glory away from Wellington and attributed a similar statement to a French diplomat in the mid-19th century.]

Over the years, the school has produced 20 prime ministers. Six members of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet were educated at Eton. In a recent poll by the school's newspaper, 75 percent of the Etonians queried acknowledged that they were indeed "an elite."

Yet Eton is changing with the times. A place among the 1,200-member student body must be earned; it is no longer guaranteed by birth. The curriculum has been broadened and modernized. The school has quietly widened the range of scholarships available to those of modest means, and there even is talk of admitting girls.

Cricket, Cold Baths

"People used to think of Eton in terms of cricket and cold baths," housemaster Michael Meredith said recently, "but Eton's educational standards have been brought up to date. We have the best educational facilities in the country."

In the years since World War II, Eton has become controversial, as have other "public schools" in Britain, privately operated preparatory institutions are known as "public schools" for historical reasons, while those run by the state are called "comprehensive" schools.

Labor Party politicians have argued that the public schools are too elitist and tend to preserve rank and privilege artificially in a society committed to becoming more egalitarian. A left-wing Labor member of Parliament, Neil Kinnock, has suggested that Eton be abolished and that the buildings be made a hotel for Vietnamese refugees.

But defenders of Eton and the public school system — other well-known public schools are Harrow, Winchester, Westminster and Gordonstoun, Prince Charles' alma mater — say that the institutions have their place in a democratic society, that they have maintained the highest educational standards.

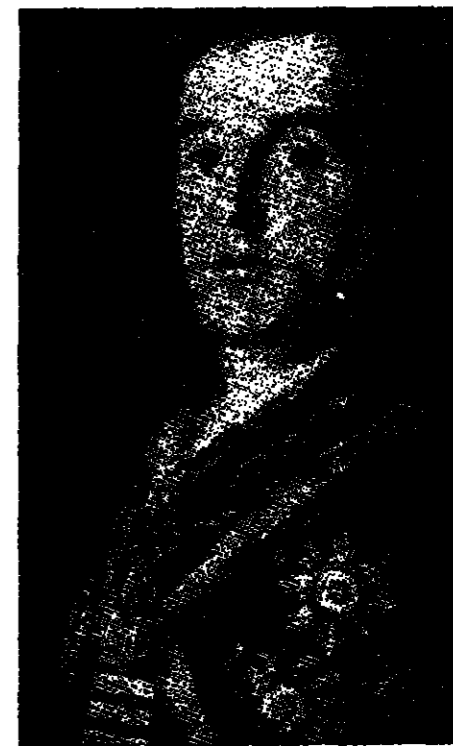
One young Etonian put it this way: "We have a reputation to live up to, and one does not easily allow a good reputation to slip. The sort of people who want to come to Eton appreciate the atmosphere, and each other, learning from both. Etonians are usually proud to

be Etonians, and this confidence seems to make them successful." Mr. Meredith said, "At Eton we try to bring out the very best in a boy, so the standards are high in everything."

Bringing out the best in its students has been the function of Eton since it was founded by King Henry VI in 1440 and 1441 as "the College of the Blessed Mary of Eton Beside Windsor." A statue of the Virgin survived Henry VIII's Reformation and remains in its niche in the chapel, although the services are Church of England today.

The building of Eton was interrupted by the Wars of the Roses, in the late 15th century, and the school was not completed until 1523. It was designed to accommodate 70 poor scholars, who lived on the school grounds, and 20 other boys, who took up lodgings with their servants in the town of Eton, which lies across the Thames from Windsor.

The number of outside scholars increased as the school's reputation grew, and eventually many of the inns and coach houses of Eton



Duke of Wellington

... One of the 'elite'

became part of the school. There now are 24 houses with about 50 boys in each, presided over by housemasters under the authority of Eric Anderson, the headmaster. There are about 160 teachers. The housemasters have wide responsibility, not only for administration and the counseling of their charges. They even select the boys who will attend.

So great is the attraction of Eton that parents apply at the time of their children's birth. Entrance lists are prepared by housemasters 12 or 13 years in advance. One "Old Etonian," Julian Byng, a prominent London lawyer who still has his great-grandfather's Eton exercise books, recalled recently, "I enrolled my children on conception." He did not even wait to see whether he and his wife would produce a son or a daughter.

There was a time when being a son of an Old Etonian guaranteed admission to Eton upon the completion of the boy's primary education. But now all incoming boys must pass the "Common Entrance Examination," which weeds out up to one-third of the applicants. Thus, at virtually the last minute, space can open up for boys who have been accepted only on the "general admissions list."

Morning Attire

Once accepted, the boys live one to a room in one of the 24 houses, each of which has about 10 boys from each of the five grades. During class hours, the boys dress in their black tailcoats, which housemaster Meredith describes as a "gentleman's morning attire of about 1830." Few boys seem to object to the fancy dress.

Mr. Meredith, a 43-year-old Oxford graduate, said, "The boys have two suits. They wear one while the other is being cleaned. Everyone therefore looks more or less the same. If they wear their own clothing to school, you might have rich boys in expensive clothes and others in Marks and Spencer — a reference to the budget department store. After school hours, the boys can wear sports jackets and slacks if they wish.

Sebastian Kinsman, 17, said over a glass of

(Continued on Page 13S)

MBA's Luster Fades as It Travels Far and Wide

By Mark J. Kurlansky

PARIS — "The glorious days of American business school training are over," asserted Raymond Alexandre, one of the first French executives to acquire a master's in business administration (MBA) degree from Harvard. There was a time when the key to a business career was the right national degree — Oxford, London School of Economics or a French *grande Ecole*. In the United States, it was Harvard, Wharton, Stanford, the University of Chicago.

U.S. business was so successful five years ago that U.S. multinationals controlled a large part of the foreign international job market and because U.S. learned business schools were developing interesting teaching techniques, the American MBA started to become the degree in Europe — preferably with the right national undergraduate degree behind it.

Then Harvard Business School started developing the Harvard degree in Europe. INSEAD (the European Institute of Business Administration) was founded near Fontainebleau, outside Paris. Harvard also worked with the University of Lausanne to create in 1957 the MEDE (Management Development Institute) in 1958, although international politics made official links impossible, individual Har-

vard professors worked with the University of Navarra to establish IESE (Institute of Advanced Business Studies) in Barcelona.

Today the cost of benefits, the tax structure, the economy and, in some cases, national chauvinism, are making the American executive increasingly rare in Europe. American multinationals are replacing them with U.S.-trained Europeans. So the Harvard-type MBA program has sprung up throughout Europe.

That is why "the glorious days" are over. "There are far too many MBA graduates for it to have glamour," said Harold Brumister, an IMEDE graduate on the faculty of IESE. "But glamour is not necessarily good."

Differences in Attitudes

There are differences in attitudes among European countries, of course. In Spain, where the MBA is not officially recognized, it seems to be increasing in prestige for many companies (see article on Page 12S). But, generally, the European MBA, no longer a novelty, has come of age. "Everyone is much more realistic," said Tams Gore of the Cranfield School of Management in England. "The MBA of today is much more practical in his expectations, and companies are more familiar with the sort of animal he is. It's a sort of glamour that is lost for the better."

Cranfield is one of the newer generation of MBA programs that has contributed to the

more casual but broader acceptance of the degree. It was founded by a Harvard graduate, R. Boland, at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and began awarding MBAs in 1969.

Others followed. European University in Anwerp started offering an American-style MBA in 1973. Next fall, Italy's first American MBA program will begin in Rome under the combined auspices of American University and IFOP, the management training program of one of Europe's largest conglomerates, the Italian state-controlled IRI.

Exchange programs between U.S. and European universities are also beginning to offer combined degree opportunities at the MBA level. Pace University's Graduate School of Business in Manhattan's financial district has established an exchange of both students and faculty with the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce outside of Lyon. The program will offer a combined French national diploma and American MBA.

Not incidentally, this program is directed at Pace by an INSEAD graduate, Leon Selig. European MBA graduates have played a significant role in the proliferation of these programs as well as influencing the curriculum of national schools.

The most prominent aspect of the U.S. business education, aside from American management techniques themselves, is the so-called case method. A file on an actual corporate problem is presented first to individuals, then

in study groups, then in an open class discussion.

Because this method depends heavily on interaction between students, the more international the student body, the broader the education. This is of obvious value to an American seeking an international career, but many non-Americans feel that its value outweighs that of submerging one's self in a foreign environment in the United States.

Variety of Students

A more experienced student body is another advantage. All the European programs seek students who have had some executive experience. Many of the programs require it.

European MBAs do not particularly cater to Americans but rather to international students seeking this type of education or degree. Some schools have national specialties. The business faculty at the American University in Rome will be half American and half Italian and will take particular interest in Italian problems and the use of Italian cases.

The selection of cases for the case method in all of these schools is becoming less American and more European. Schools such as INSEAD, IMEDE and Cranfield are moving away from their Harvard origins. "It's a general evolution," said Manrey Steele, a lecturer in business policy at Cranfield. "British students had difficulty relating to American material."

Students Seek Wider Vistas During Year Abroad

By John Stiffler

TOM MAURO graduated from Laguna Beach (Calif.) High School last year and was accepted at the University of California at Berkeley, but he wanted to get a different kind of experience before going to college. He had heard of The American School in Switzerland, and he applied to the post-graduate program. Now he lives in the post-graduate dormitory, a house in the village of Montagnola looking across Lake Lugano toward the southern range of the Alps.

The TASIS post-graduate program, which was created in 1977, can be followed as an interim year before college or as part of a first college year, although most students seem to come for a year. It enrolls 10 or 12 students annually, most of them Americans, at its campus near Lugano. They handle college-level assignments and in many cases receive college credit for their work. The small size of the program allows for a good deal of personal attention. Furthermore, a flexible schedule, the instructors' combined experience and the school's location mean that these students can easily travel around Europe.

Already well-prepared academically for college, Tom Mauro is broadening his education by studying the arts and by learning Italian — "in less tangible ways." "I've got my own values," he said, reflecting on his education and the influences of his home and community, "but I'm interested in learning about someone else's. I want to be open to new ways of looking at something. That's why I'm here." Following an orientation meeting on campus in early September, Tom spent the first two weeks of the fall semester living with a Swiss family. This immersion in a new culture and a foreign language is each student's introduction to the year in Europe.

As a senior at St. Paul's School in New Hampshire, Amory Schwartz was accepted at Princeton but deferred college to enroll in the



Group from The American School in Switzerland at Epidaurus, Greece.

post-graduate program. Like Tom, he is stimulated by the European orientation. "I'm thinking now about what I'd like to major in, in college. Mr. Aeschliman has got me really interested in art history."

Mark Aeschliman, the program's art history teacher, takes his students on trips to Rome, Florence, Venice, Paris, Amsterdam. An artist who also has a master's degree in Italian, Mr. Aeschliman teaches a straightforward, unre-

entious appreciation of art and an awareness of the relationship between the students' own culture, the works they see on these trips, and centuries of development of human expression.

"The experience of seeing the 'David' — that's the kind of thing that is most meaningful here," Elaine Talbot said. "I wanted to take a year to see Europe before college, and this is it." He also points out that exposure to Euro-

pean culture is not only intellectual: One of his best experiences this year has been learning rugby and playing on the school's team against opponents from three different countries.

Besides art history, the core curriculum includes seminars in modern European literature and contemporary European affairs. The reading is sophisticated, the assignments substantial.

In the contemporary European affairs class, a few minutes are spent in students' reading aloud from a text on the French Revolution. The teacher interrupts occasionally to ask about the implications of a passage. Steadily, the students acquire the habit of asking these questions themselves.

Non-Americans

The idea of an interim year also appeals to non-American students. Lance Zulman will soon begin his studies at Rhodes University in South Africa, and his high school education was specifically oriented toward his interests in college. African languages and computer science. The TASIS program enables him to concentrate on other areas, and to see Europe.

Michele Bradshaw, who is English, had a different reason for applying to the post-graduate year of education is like. "Having worked in Liverpool for a year after high school, she is now thinking of applying to colleges in the United States.

Some of the students noted that the program helped them in planning their college applications. Andrea Coffelt graduated from high school in the United States feeling that she had not learned enough. "I wished that I'd had a better high school experience; but my old school didn't offer what I can get here."

She heard of this program when her father's company transferred her family to Saudi Arabia. Andrea had applied to college late, and

(Continued on Page 9S)

French Schools Accelerating Use of Computers, Audiovisual Systems

PARIS — A French secondary school student is asked the question, "What is a parallelogram?" He answers, "It is when the sides are parallel, two by two."

The instructor replies, "This does define the necessary and sufficient properties of a parallelogram but you have not indicated in what group of polygons they belong. Reformulate your answer."

The student thinks for a moment, then replies, "A quadrilateral in which the sides are parallel, two by two."

"Very good," the instructor says. "If the instructor seems a little dry, it is because it is not human. It is a microcomputer. The student types on a keyboard; the responses appear on a television-type screen in that ubiquitous square electronic print."

Christian Beullac, the French minister of education, said, "In 20 years, I am sure that our children will be steeped in audiovisual media and computers." But unlike many people in this rapidly changing nation, the minister asserts from his rooco office of chandeliers and mirrors that he has no fear of the future. "The only thing that would make me afraid would be if the educational system did not take the turn. Our children would be under the influence in any case but ultimately the schools have to develop the means to dominate it, to teach our children how to use it well and not to be a slave to it."

In March, the Ministry of Education announced a new three-year plan in a series of experiments designed to install computers in the educational process.

The first important step was in the early 1970s when an easily mastered computer language based on French, LSE (symbolic teaching language), was invented. In 1972, a limited experiment began. Microcomputers were placed in 58 classes (the last years of secondary school) around France. In the next four years, teaching techniques were developed in most disciplines and more than 400 programs were written.

Temporarily Stopped

In 1976, the experiment was temporarily stopped for a period of evaluation. Technology was moving so rapidly that the government decided it could take on a much more pervasive experiment. The big factor was the rapid drop in the cost of computers. Today computer components cost 30,000 times less than they did 10 years ago. In 1978, it was decided that, starting in 1980, 2000 classes would be equipped with microcomputers until 1987, when 10,000 computers will have been placed in the secondary school system — an average of eight per school.

In March, the government went further. Experiments are to begin in the teaching of computer skills. By next fall there will be programs in 1000 classes and 10 colleges (the earlier years of secondary school).

Computer studies will also be introduced into the curriculum of education students. At the moment, the educational system is trying to move ahead with only the teachers (about 5,000) who were trained in the limited exper-



Christian Beullac

iment and those who have taken a two-day seminar, which the government hopes to expand to 12 days.

The new plan will also require more computer programs. It takes about 100 hours to create a one-hour program, and it is hoped

that added manpower will be able to supplement the scanty collection now in existence.

Mr. Beullac insists that he is not pushing too quickly. "If there had been major obstacles, we would have stopped." He found that there were less problems than foreseen.

"There is a very large unanimity among teachers to go in this path. That is why we have accelerated. But not too much. We have accelerated a little."

The experiments of the 1970s yielded some pleasant surprises. For example, the minister was relieved to find that, once trained, none of the teachers deserted their profession for more profitable work in the computer field.

Although programs have more varied possibilities than multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank answers, there are limits. There is no program yet to study philosophy. Material has to be made automatable and quantifiable, which means that disciplines such as mathematics adapt very easily. Computers are also used in the study of grammar, foreign languages, geography, science, music and other subjects. But the approach to these disciplines often has to be readjusted. Furthermore, the French are finding that the teacher-student relationship itself is becoming greatly modified, with the teacher becoming less of an authority figure.

Audiovisual Teaching

Mr. Beullac announced, simultaneously with the new computer plan, a program for audiovisual teaching. He is launching a campaign to introduce television, video recor-

ders, programmable tape recorders and videodiscs into teaching. The hope is that computers, in which France is taking a lead, can be used to help catch up in audiovisual education.

The minister said that he was developing these techniques gradually until he felt sure of them. He added, his hand shooting up suddenly toward the ceiling: "The real acceleration will be in three years." In 1983, he expects to make two important decisions: whether to develop computer study as a separate discipline, and to what extent computers should be used in elementary education. That year could mark the end of experimentation and the beginning of full-scale computerization.

But he remains cautious. Jean-Claude Simon, who prepared a report for the government on computers in education last year, "is a computer specialist and wanted computers to become a separate discipline. But me, I was a little more cautious because I am responsible [for the decision] and I'm not going to make foolish mistakes," he said.

Another, better-known report for the French government by Simon Nora and Alain Minc in 1978 — "The Computerization of Society" — warned that in the future it would not be as important to have knowledge as to know how to have access to it. Or as Mr. Beullac put it, "In any event, our children will be steeped in computers. We can help them dominate the computer to serve humane progress or, if we do not do what we must, the progress will be turned against us."

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

International Education

U.S. Schools in Europe Enroll More Locals

MANY AMERICAN schools in Europe are enrolling more European students to offset the declining number of U.S. applicants.

"There's no question about it—these schools are accommodating themselves to larger numbers of non-American students," said Gray Matern, executive secretary of the European Council of International Schools (ECIS).

At the American School of Milan, where the number of students who hold U.S. passports has dropped by 20 to 25 a year recently, the enrollment is now 40 percent Americans, 40 percent Italians and 20 percent students of other countries.

This fall, ASM will decide whether to offer the International

Baccalaureate. Now part of the curriculum of at least one-third of the ECIS member schools, the baccalaureate increases a school's attractiveness for students who want to go on to universities in countries where a U.S. high school diploma is not enough.

Italian Curriculum

"We're studying the Italian national curriculum," said Joseph Kennedy, the headmaster of ASM, "looking for ways to prepare our fifth and eighth-grade Italian students for their own national exams at those years."

The majority of ASM's Italian students go to college in the United States, however, and this interest in U.S. education enhances the school's attractiveness.

Mr. Kennedy said, "Italian families like the 'American method'—small classes, lots of student participation in the classroom."

At the American School in Switzerland, Emmannuela Foglia, a senior, said, "This school has more stability than Italian schools, even the private ones, where I never knew from one day to the next whether I'd have classes or there'd be a strike."

Five years ago, TASIS created its International Section, in order to accept applicants who are not already fluent in English.

TASIS-Hellenic, and so do many other schools.

A diploma and a satisfactory score in the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) are sufficient to get a foreign student into college somewhere in the United States, but these college preparatory schools expect to do more.

College Placement

In Mr. Matern's view, college counseling is increasingly sophisticated. The ECIS has a subcommittee on guidance, keeps in touch with such organizations as the College Entrance Examinations Board in Princeton, N.J., and sends representatives to the United States for meetings of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors.

The colleges are equally active, sending representatives to visit schools abroad. Students get a clearer picture of U.S. universities from the annual ECIS college admissions tour.

In 1980, 31 colleges participated in this tour—out of 100 that sought to be included. A wide range of institutions is represented— Ivy League schools, small liberal arts colleges, art institutes, various private universities—and Mr. Matern points out that they "are charged with representing the overall pattern of American university education, not just their own institutions."

The ECIS is initiating a search program this year in which information about individual students will be sent to a data bank in New York and transmitted from there to the 130 colleges associated with ECIS.

Tour of Schools

Other U.S. colleges have taken their own steps to reach international students. This winter, five New England colleges organized a tour of ten schools, from Marymount in Rome to the American School in London.

Intensive Language Course Not Painless

By Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door: invent a painless, quick way for a businessman to learn a foreign language and take out a numbered Swiss account.

In the international business community, learning a second or third language is so important that firms generally pick up the bill, no questions asked. One Gulf state concern that deals with French oil companies recently staked an employee for three months in Paris, including private classes at the Institut de Seine, where individual tuition is 15,000 francs a month for 100 hours.

Almost every language school—from the commercial granddaddy Berlitz, with its registered trademark of Total Immersion, to small schools like the Institut de Seine—offers intensive courses, billed as being tailored to professionals. Sometimes that tailoring is through an emphasis on a technical vocabulary, as in the oil business; mostly the tailoring is in packaging—instruction is all or most of a business day for not more than two months.

Business Accounts

Language schools court big business, giving special rates for intensive courses. They like to brag that their clients include International Business Machines or International Harvester or an oil company. But for finding a suitable course, the network of recommendations among training directors of corporations and international businessmen themselves is more important than language school claims.

The first whisper I had of an easy, quick way to master French came across the sands of Saudi Arabia from the lips of a City Bank banker named



Howard, who had not tried it himself but had it on the best authority that you could learn French in just one month, spending a lot of time but not a lot of money.

The school was the Institut de Seine, which with the New York University Paris program is housed in an old mansion in a courtyard off the rue de Passy. As I was an individual and not a group, I thought I was eligible only for the 15,000-franc private tuition.

But more than a year later, after investigating other language programs in Paris, I was enrolled there in a six-person class that met from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., five days a week, for two months. Grouped according to our language ability (or inability), we each paid 3,000 francs a month for 100 hours.

The institute estimates that from 60 percent to 70 percent of its students are business ac-

counts. That is, the firm picks up the tab for the executive or an executive's spouse. I picked up my own tab in a class that included two American missionaries, a female U.S. banker and the wives of two American executives.

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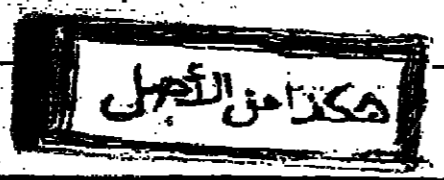
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International Education

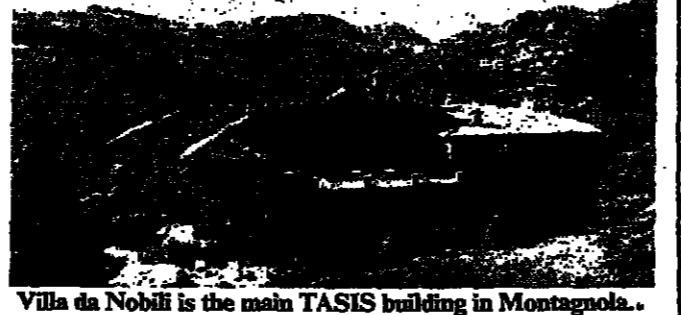
Student Aid Is Victim of U.S. College Funds Crunch

By Alan Levy

LATE April in Massachusetts, Williams College junior Hirsch opened his mail drawer and learned that, while all continue to receive financial aid in the next academic year, the amount is uncertain. He was told to write to his congressional representative on the behalf of all students and parents.

Wider Vistas Are Sought

(Continued from Page 7S) The move to Saudi Arabia coincided with her desire for more schooling. Like many other dependents of international companies in the Middle East, she is benefiting from the chance to see not one but two new parts of the world as a result of her family's transfer.



Villa da Nobili is the main TASIS building in Montagnola.

Lugano is an elegant town, and this elegance is reflected in the atmosphere of the program: classes on a terrace overlooking gardens; candle-light dinners in the 17th-century Villa da Nobili — where miles of armor hang on the walls. But this is not lazy luxury, and the post-graduate program is not a "play school for rich kids."

most of this program; the perspective gained by the time away from school increases his appreciation for where he is. In addition to the post-graduate program, TASIS offers a secondary education for both Americans and students of other nationalities to prepare them for a career or for university studies.

paratory program or to the International Baccalaureate, which usually satisfies requirements for university admission throughout Western Europe. The program has a core of intensive courses in English as a second language. TASIS is headquartered in Montagnola but has branches in England and Greece. The school has 500 boarding students and 750 day students in the three campuses.

"Who is priced out by a \$10,000-a-year education?" Jennifer Wood, a 1980 Brown University graduate who interviews international students for the admissions office there, asked rhetorically. "Practically everybody. Even upper middle class people earning \$35,000 to 40,000 a year can't afford that price tag four years in a row. And when you have more than one child and live overseas, too..."

In Brunswick, Maine, Bowdoin College's admissions director, William R. Mason, said that last year's flap — when applicants were moved onto the waiting list — was "a crossroads for us — a moral decision that we had to live with, but hope not to allow again. This year, we were able to fund everyone we picked." He admits, however, that in the midwinter evaluations of applications, those needing aid "were read a little less sympathetically."

Well-endowed Carleton is promising to maintain for the coming academic year its remarkable statistic of 53 percent of its 1,700 students on financial aid, with awards averaging slightly more than half of the estimated \$8,500 annual cost of attendance. Carleton, which works at being a "national college with an international flavor" despite its isolated location in Northfield, Minn., offers at least two bonuses for overseas-based Americans:

Brown, Ms. Wood explained, is not endowed for financial aid. It comes from our working budget. Last year, we had a financial aid fund of more than half a million dollars just from our way of traditionally choosing a class with regard to financial considerations. This year, we have an extremely tight budget, and because of Mr. Reagan, educators are running scared. One thing we can count on is that the Basic Educational Opportunity grants, which many, many Brown students rely on for support, are going to be discontinued. Some doomsayers see the closing date for federally insured student loans, which are the mainstay of the middle-class. So this year, for the first time, we had to take financial aid into consideration and it was a shocker."

What recourse does this leave the parents who need aid for what can often be a \$30,000, four-year investment? Will the fact that they ask for aid close university doors to their children? "A number of parents who exaggerated their own financial fix — trying to get a little bit of a free ride — may have harmed their children this year," said an admissions officer, "but the whole experience this year may hasten an increasing priority to be given, within the universities, to financial aid."

They do not have the usual obligation of aid recipients to contribute about \$800 from summer job earnings because "we realize that jobs are scarce and sometimes prohibited for them," according to associate director of admissions Henry G. Wittman. The price of a plane ticket for an annual trip home is often included in the aid package. Foreign nationals were ineligible for financial aid at most of the U.S. institutions visited for this article, some of which had phased it out for foreigners during the squeezes of the 1970s. But, even there, exceptions are to be found. At Carleton, Mona Tahar, a secretary from Beirut who arrived in

Admissions officers from Brown and the other seven Ivy League institutions had long been assuring certain students — which Ms. Wood calls "those neat kids from small towns, from Arizona, from overseas that we're targeting" in quest of diversity — that financial need was not a *missus* for acceptance, and they continued doing so after the November elections and even into early 1981. The shift, she said, "was something that came to us through the upper level of the administration very late in the season." She recalls "lots of sleepless nights thinking of those seniors at the American School of Geneva to whom I'd said, 'Hey, no problem.'"

There is a legitimate loophole. Most colleges offer an "early action" or "early decision" application, which, if filed by November, elicits one of three responses in December: acceptance, deferral of decision until the main April pool or rejection. Financial aid applications are not due until February in most cases. Should a superior ap-

plication win such an early decision, formal acceptance is still sanctified — this year, at least. Williams College in Massachusetts, one of the "little three" (Wesleyan University and Amherst College are the others), is guaranteeing a "blind admissions" policy where financial aid is concerned for at least another year and setting up its own loan program for students to borrow up to \$7,500 each at 12.5 percent annual interest. Although Kevin Hirsch was given no figures, he was told that his grants and scholarships probably would not dwindle by more than 5 percent or 10 percent and perhaps not at all. Some Eastern colleges are hedging by writing recipients that their grants will probably be within a certain range, but could come to little as 85 percent or 90 percent of the lower figure. Other private institutions are cutting back the number of financial-aid recipients.

If Brown is cited as an example of what several admissions officers elsewhere sense is happening in

the midst of the shift in admissions in the spring, the Brown University Corp.'s executive committee approved an administration recommendation adding \$300,000 to the financial aid budget to cushion it against further federal cutbacks.

Foreign nationals were ineligible for financial aid at most of the U.S. institutions visited for this article, some of which had phased it out for foreigners during the squeezes of the 1970s. But, even there, exceptions are to be found. At Carleton, Mona Tahar, a secretary from Beirut who arrived in

1977, has received a well-subsidized four-year education and, as president of the college's International Club, has been writing enticing letters to overseas Americans and foreign nationals who have expressed interest in Carleton. After graduation this spring, she will move on to the State University of New York in Binghamton for her master's degree in anthropology.

Ms. Wood in the Brown admissions office is seeking funds at various institutes. "I'm looking for money to finance a student from mainland China who is interested in coming to Brown, but can take no more than \$700 out of her nation. For the most part, home governments — from the Third World more than from Europe — are quite supportive of students studying in the States if they think they can get a good American education and will bring their expertise back home. There are also Rotary Club scholarships and any number of foundations, but in the '80s the resourceful foreign students will have to visit the consulates and information agencies to seek them out. There still is the money out there if you can tap into the right resources."

Admissions officers interviewed agreed that their desire for diverse student bodies tends to favor the applicant from abroad, and few would argue with two guidance counselors from American high schools in Europe who said that, all other considerations being equal, an overseas student had a 25-percent better chance of acceptance than a comparable applicant from a good U.S. high school.

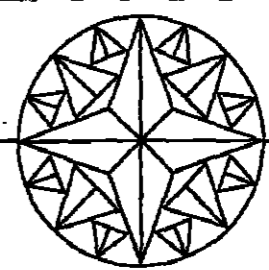
Several of the campuses visited for this article had been "discovered" late 1979 when the European Council of International Schools' annual college-university interviewing tour came to Vienna. Chief or senior admissions officers from 31 U.S. institutions (the council requires that they send interviewers with at least five years' experience) played a well-organized circuit of U.S. and international schools, talking to high school students. The institutions involved that year were as large as New York University (11,000 undergraduates) and as small as the college of Boca Raton, Fla. (500 students).

One of them was Bard College in Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y., a small (740 students, 10 percent of them "international") coeducational, progressive school where all incoming freshmen will be required in August to attend a three-day workshop in language and thinking: writing daily, revision three times a week, reading their work aloud and hearing it read by others, and being referred to a Syntax and Grammar Crisis Center on campus when necessary.

This is a foundation-funded effort to bring the declining level of high-school senior English up to college entrance standards. In passing, it should help the English-speaking foreign student, who may have been educated in another tongue. Bard, incidentally, grants sophomore entry status to holders of the International Baccalaureate awarded through many international schools and also gives IB courses special weight in choosing freshmen.

Bard's admissions director, Karen Wilcox, found the ECIS tour "a very satisfactory way to bring Bard to the attention of the kinds of students we're looking for and for whom coming here won't

be an enormous culture shock." But Robert L. de Veer, her counterpart at Hampshire College — an innovative liberal arts school that shares facilities with other area colleges — takes a "slightly darker view" of the tour's results, although he considers it "the best organized, most professional and most ethical junker" in his field.



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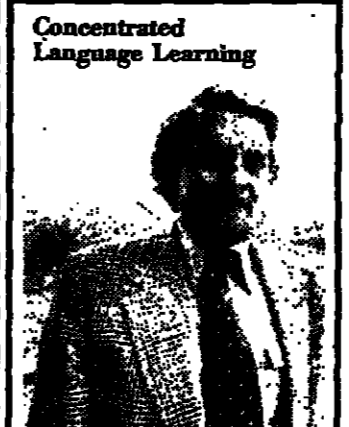
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International Education

Success a Problem for International Bac

By Thomas Karmm

PARIS — Few organizations' annual reports would include sentences such as these: "Not all our difficulties are yet overcome. How could it be otherwise with the rate of growth registered?" Yet, while many organizations are attempting to fight off economic difficulties, the greatest problem the administrators of the International Baccalaureate have to contend with is success.

As it enters its 15th year, the IB

has become a widely accepted program, not only among the internationally mobile class for which it was originally conceived, but also among students seeking to escape their rigid national systems.

The IB was founded in the late 1960s, when the growing number of international businessmen and diplomats created a population of school-age children who faced the prospect of going to university in a country other than the one in which they attended high school. The IB allowed university admission officials throughout the world to evaluate students on a curriculum whose value they recognized.

But in the last few years, the development of the IB has been greatest not in the international or foreign schools of the world's major capitals, but in the high schools of Britain, the United States and Canada, whose student population is composed mainly of nationals who intend to pursue their higher education in their own country.

IB officials attribute this development to the stimulating, innovative and challenging curriculum of the IB: over a two-year span, the IB candidate must take one course in each of six fields of study — language A (generally native language or that of the country in which the school is located), a second modern language, study of man, experimental sciences, mathematics and a sixth topic, of the students' choice. In addition to this, the student must take a seventh course created by the IB and known as the theory of knowledge. Completion of this program guarantees access to most universities in the United States and Europe.

IB officials are pleased with this acceptance of their program as an alternative to national systems, but it has also created problems. The steady rate of expansion over the past few years, which appears to have surprised even these officials, has been such that it threatened to "make the system unmanageable," according to Jean-Pierre Maillard, the International Baccalaureate Office representative in Paris. He added, "we have managed to master the development fairly well."

In order to allow for expansion without disrupting the efficiency of the system, the IB has entered a new phase of reorganization. "We

were reaching a point this year where it was necessary to reconsider our structure and methods of work. Those that were suitable for 10 participating schools, then 25, then 50, cannot be retained now that the number is well over 100, without a risk of traffic jams," wrote Gerard Renaud, the IB's director general, in his report in the IB's last annual bulletin.

To fill the needs created by this expansion, the IB has reformed its administrative structure by creating two new posts: Marion Strudwick became director of examinations, and Jean-Pierre Aubineau was named director of programs.

Mr. Aubineau's nomination is the beginning of a solution to one of the other major problems facing the IB administrators: the lack of geographical balance in the IB's expansion. Its wide acceptance in English-speaking countries, particularly the U.S. and Britain, where the IB course is taught in more than 20 schools, led Mr. Maillard to speak of an "Anglophone hegemony." But Mr. Aubineau was seconded to the IBO by the French government, and IB officials take this as a sign of French interest. The French government seems to be overcoming its reticence to recognize a diploma that it does not grant itself, and a decree making the IB an equivalent of the national baccalaureate is expected to be published shortly.

IB officials hoped that French recognition, which was announced last year, would spur development in other Francophone countries, "because they always wait to see what happens in France to copy its response," said Mr. Renaud, but this has yet to happen. "Most of them are developing countries who for various reasons due to the economic situation have not been able to pledge the necessary amounts," said Mr. Maillard.

In recent years, development of the IB in Spanish-speaking countries has been rapid. One of the major goals of the IB's 10-year development plan is to balance the IB's expansion. But the administrators are faced with a difficult policy choice: Should they accept all the schools that are qualified to teach the IB, which would help the organization financially,

since approximately one-third of the IB's funds come from school participation fees, or limit these to maintain a balanced expansion and ensure that quality comes before quantity? IB officials hope to attain balanced development by decentralizing the administration and opening regional offices. The office's headquarters are in Geneva.

The IB's "experimental phase," during which it was financed by international organizations and private funds, is over and its remaining funds come in part from student enrollments and from governments. But IB officials stress that government funding does not mean government control over the programs. "Each individual nation funds so little that they don't have much voice," said Tony Carter, the chairman of the IB's examining board, although Mr. Maillard conceded that "their influence will be felt a bit more than in the past."

Mr. Maillard said that the teaching of history would be a good test case to see how nationalist governments will respond to the international outlook of the IB curriculum. In this field, the IB hopes to attain a compromise between national and universal references. Mr. Maillard said, "The IB's history program is not at all limited to a sort of universal program that is taught to everyone everywhere. The IB's conception of history is not a universalist conception that would consist of saying that every country shares the same history. If we told everybody that there was no history outside of the development of Western civilization, we would be forgetting all the more important things that happened in the Far East, in Africa or in Islamic countries."

IB officials hope that by developing programs like these they will be able to inject new blood into the field of education. They do not see the IB as a rival of national systems, but as Robert Blackburn, the director of the IB's London office said, as "a model to see what lessons can be learned."

For further information: International Baccalaureate Office, Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14. Tel. (022) 32.41.78.



Students at a conference at the United Nations International School.

Bringing World to the Students

By Linda Bernier

NEW YORK — It looks like a younger and smaller version of the United Nations. Actually it is the United Nations International School (UNIS), a private, non-profit school founded in 1947 by parents working for the United Nations.

On the banks of New York City's East River, in a large, modern concrete building, more than a thousand youngsters from 117 countries receive an international education at one of the best-known "international" schools in the United States.

There are four basic types of such international schools in the nation: • Public and private bilingual or multilingual schools that focus on helping foreign students speak fluent English and/or helping English-speaking students learn another language.

These include such private schools as the Ecole Francaise de Boston, the Ecole Francaise de Marin County near San Francisco and the Fleming School in New York City, and such public schools as Southfield Senior High School in Michigan, Rock Creek Forest Elementary School in Maryland and Valley High School in Nevada, which offer an International Baccalaureate program.

Private bilingual schools that meet the requirements of a foreign educational system such as the Lycée Francais in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington; and the Deutsche Schule in Washington and New York. Annual tuition at these schools ranges from about \$1,500 to \$3,700. The Russians, Japanese and Italians also have schools in major U.S. cities.

Private ethnic schools that provide programs to maintain the ethnic heritage of Americans whose families immigrated to the United States. There are about 5,000 of them throughout the United States. About half of them are Jewish; the others include Italian, Japanese, Persian, Greek, Ukrainian and Chinese schools.

International schools that provide primary and secondary school education to children from

U.S. Schools Offer Global Approach

all over the world and prepare them to enter many of the world's colleges and universities. They are unique in the trans-national quality of their curricula as well as the international background of their students and teachers.

UNIS and the Washington International School are perhaps the best-known international schools in the United States.

UNIS provides 1,475 boys and girls with a college-preparatory primary and secondary education in its Manhattan and Queens campuses. About 140 teachers from 36 different countries prepare the students for the International Baccalaureate, recognized by many universities around the world, or the UNIS diploma, recognized by colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Most of the students are children of UN personnel, who are given priority to enter the school. About 70 percent of the student body is non-American. Tuition is high, although not quite as high as at some of New York's private schools. It runs from \$2,900 to \$3,650 a year. But many students receive scholarships and grants from their home country, the United Nations or the school itself. Most of UNIS' \$6-million-a-year operating budget is financed by tuition and a special UN endowment.

Special Problems UNIS has an international approach in its curriculum. Although courses are taught in English, except for some primary school activities that are handled in French, students must learn French and a third language — Russian, Chinese, German or Spanish. Many after-school activities — ballet, music, sports, for example — are conducted in the students' native languages. The school has encountered some special problems, resulting

primarily from the increasing number of students from developing countries. Many of these students do not speak French or English. And because their countries' national education systems are still being developed, some are not on the same academic level as students from more developed countries, Mr. Belle-Isle said.

The problems are being addressed through the school's remedial education program. "We are trying to set up a common code of ethics and a system that cannot be identified with any country, leaving as much room as possible for students to use their own national value systems in coping with this common denominator," said Mr. Belle-Isle, a Canadian who was a teacher and administrator for 24 years in Quebec before becoming UNIS' director three years ago.

Similar to UNIS' is its international approach to education is the Washington International School, founded in the early 1960s by parents and staff members of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and former students of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

About 60 teachers from more than 30 countries prepare the school's 525 children from more than 80 countries for the International Baccalaureate. Courses are given in either French and English or Spanish and English, and teach children about the world's major religions, philosophies and political systems as well as the more basic academic subjects. Textbooks also come from all over the world. Most of the students are children of international civil servants living in the Washington area. About half of them are American and a third of those are underprivileged children from Washington on scholarships, according to the school's director, Dorothy Goodman. Tuition at the school ranges from \$2,500 to \$3,900 a year.

The Washington International School, like the international schools in New York, Geneva and Vienna, is trying to establish an international system of education. "We believe education should bring the world to children," said Mrs. Goodman.

Webster College Expanding in Europe

GENEVA — Three years ago, while on sabbatical in Geneva, John Rider, a professor at Webster College in St. Louis, Mo., saw the need for an English-language university that would complement the University of Geneva. It would provide further education for the city's international residents, many of whom work for the international firms, nongovernmental organizations and diplomatic missions that have their headquarters here and rely on English as their common language.

Upon returning to St. Louis, he persuaded Webster to establish a branch in Geneva. The college was already a pioneer in the extended-campus concept — it has established more than 20 branches in military bases and industrial sites in the United States and Iceland. In 1978, undergraduate and graduate level courses in international relations, human relations, economics,

and finance and management began with 40 students in rented quarters overlooking Geneva.

"The main job in setting up was to convince the Geneva authorities, who are as cautious about others' ideas as they are proud of their institutions, that our bringing the latest ideas and techniques of American education to Geneva would be beneficial to the city," said Francis Peal, a U.S. lawyer who is legal adviser to Webster and teaches a course in political theory. "But they were quick to see that Webster would help fulfill what they call Geneva's international mission," he added.

Vienna Branch Webster's enrollment is now at 300, representing 65 nationalities — 17 percent of the students are American, 8 percent are Swiss and 54 percent come from the Third World.

Mr. Peal has just set up another branch in Vienna that will begin courses on Aug. 31. If all goes well with the Vienna project, Webster will open in Athens or Amsterdam.

Market Approach Ann White, who has been head of the Department of Comparative Religion at Webster in St. Louis before becoming director of the Geneva branch, said that the choice of Geneva and Vienna is a reflection of Webster's market approach to education. "We don't feel we have a mission to educate people, we want to meet an unmet demand," she said. With Vienna rising as a second international city — many UN agencies as well as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have been set up there — Webster thinks it is meeting that demand.

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International Education

International Contact Is Called Necessary

NEW YORK — As the Institute for International Education celebrated its 60th anniversary in 1979, two events took place that had tremendous impact on its private, nonprofit U.S. educational exchange agency: the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies made its report to former President Carter, and a group of Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The first event had a more positive impact on the organization, intended to promote world understanding through education. The President's Commission found a grave lack of international knowledge in the United States, which handicaps Americans in trade, business and international relations.

The finding underscored the need for some of the activities of the institute: assisting U.S. students to study abroad, providing practical information and services to American colleges and universities, and administering educational and cultural programs for Americans such as the Fulbright Fellowships and the International Music Competition project of the U.S. International Communications Agency.



IIE Mexico director Rene Greenwald counseling a student.

has a staff of 250 and operates on an annual budget of \$65 million, funded by 120 sponsors — more than 40 percent from the U.S. government and the rest from private foundations, universities, corporations and international organizations.

Among some of the new services that the institute is providing to U.S. universities is the Register for International Service in Education, a computerized job registry for U.S. faculty interested in overseas service, and the International Faculty Lecture Bureau, a computerized matching service for foreign faculty in the United States interested in short-term lecturing and for U.S. universities interested in receiving them.

U.S. Art School Takes Its Palette Abroad

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Being an art student in Paris doesn't necessarily mean wearing a beret on the Place du Tertre in Montmartre and dabbling in portraits of tourists. This fall, the Parsons School of Design is to open a new undergraduate course here, with the collaboration of the American College of Paris.

It isn't the first time that the American art school, founded in 1896, has ventured across the Atlantic. Parsons' contribution to the artistic Paris-New York-Paris cross-fertilization was well-known in the 1930s and 1940s, when it ran a studio for American students on the Place des Vosges. But that closed in 1959, and in the recent past, Parsons has contented itself with a series of summer courses that cover fields in which Paris is particularly rich: fashion, photography and the decorative arts.

The new program, whose details still have to be sketched in, is more ambitious. It offers students a dose of both Parsons' rigorous teaching methods and the stimulus of a new environment. Dean Salvadori, who is directing the experiment from Parsons in New York, explained, "We plan to import our system into the context of Paris. Paris' heritage and visual resources can only be of invaluable consequence to the art student."



Teacher Emerson Woelffer, student near Notre Dame.

spend their sophomore year abroad on a one-year exchange basis. For an art student, the two last years of study are of primary importance, and the sophomore year, rather than the traditional junior year abroad, was chosen so as not to interrupt that continuity. At the end of this year, students will choose whether to remain in Paris to complete their studies, or to return to the United States.



Mr. Woelffer with students on Paris' rue Mouffetard.

methods in the subject. Bathed in fumes of polyester resin, as he put the finishing touches to the laboratory's developing baths, he explained: "In French photography courses, the students tend to lose all enthusiasm in their first year. They are so bombarded with chemistry and the physics of light that they never have the time to pick up a camera." Here, students will be plunged straight into the practical aspects of the art from the start, in a well-furnished laboratory that can accommodate up to 19 students at a time.

designer now based in Paris, will supervise a fashion option that covers the subject from both a historical and a contemporary perspective. Another option is photography. Students of the American College may also take courses offered to Parsons students, and it is hoped that foreign students will also enroll. The doodling portraitists on the Place du Tertre can expect some competition from Parsons' students — on their time off.

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International Education

MBA: A Growing Asset in Spain

By Harry Debelius
MADRID — The master's in business administration (MBA) is a title that is not officially recognized in Spain, yet large Spanish companies and multinationals generally give it more weight in analyzing the qualifications of an executive trainee than titles granted in the same field under the official Spanish studies program, such as the licenciado in business administration.

Transplant From Iran Thrives on Spanish Soil

By Mark Williams
ESTEPONA, Spain — Since October of last year, 90 Iranian students have shared a new building with the Colegio San Jose, a private Spanish school in Estepona on Spain's Costa del Sol. The 90 are part of a new school, called International College Spain.

Molding the Modern Executive

PARIS — Increasing the competitiveness of French business has been a major theme of the government and of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's seven years as president. The ESSEC (Higher School of Science, Economics and Commerce) Group embraces with a passion that favorite Giscard d'Estaing word: modernization.

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A graduate of a Spanish university business administration course commented: "I get the idea they think the main benefit of such studies is the ability to speak business English fluently. They hire a junior executive when all they really want is a bilingual secretary."

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International Education

Tradition Alive and Well in the Hallowed Halls of Eton

(Continued from Page 75)

sherry. "There isn't much scope for showing off in dress — or otherwise. Some of the boys are extremely rich, but you don't necessarily know who they are. And that's a good thing. It is also considered bad taste to be boastful or swank around. There's no limit on your spending money, but there's not much to spend it on here except for a stereo for your room."

The junior boys have narrow, Spartan rooms, while the senior boys have more spacious quarters that resemble rooms at Oxford or Cambridge. "The school life is pretty frugal," young Kinsman said. "You certainly don't get pampered."

'Long Chamber' Eton's classrooms range from the up-to-date computer and drama workshops to the wooden "long chamber" that dates from the early 16th century. In this old room, names and initials carved hundreds of years ago are still legible on the wooden bench.

The central quadrangle of the school virtually reeks with history. On two sides are old classrooms; on the others, a chapel and a cloister. Near the cloister is the old well where the boys drank and washed hundreds of years ago. Off the cloister is the original dining room for the 70 "poor boys." It is still used, although the furnishings are modern. "Queen Elizabeth I on royal visits used to sit in here — right where that big hot plate is now," Mr. Meredith said.

Much has been added to the early Tudor-style buildings. The chapel, for example, is a Gothic structure, with buttresses and a 15th-century brass lectern. Its roof, weakened during World War II, is new, along with the modern stained-glass windows by artist John Piper.

A large classroom designed by Christopher Wren contains the busts of such Old Etonians as Robert Walpole, Lord North, William Pitt, Baron Grenville, George Canning and William Gladstone — all prime ministers — as well as the poets Shelley and Gray and the writer Henry Fielding. Percy

In recent years, however, a few girls have been admitted as day students. There is now talk of admitting girls on a straight coeducational basis. The issue is a controversial one.

Bysshe Shelley scrawled his name on the paneling and it can still be seen there. Several generals and field marshals attended Eton before going to Sandhurst, the British military academy, and then on to some of the country's most famous regiments.

In their first three years, boys at Eton take a wide variety of courses. In their last two years they specialize. For the advance-level tests that guarantee their university admission, particularly to Oxford or Cambridge. About 70 percent of Eton's graduates receive university degrees, and this is considered extremely high considering the competition for higher education in Britain. Others may go directly to Sandhurst or back to their family estates or into business.

One criticism of Eton and other public schools is that a relatively low percentage of graduates go into industry. They seem to prefer banking, finance and the brokerage houses of London's Financial District. "The boys are not keen at all on industry," young Kinsman said. "Career people try to point them in that direction, but they seem to think that industry has a grungy image, not very appealing and rather provincial."

Eton's tuition is high — about \$7,000 a year, including room and board — and this tends to restrict the school to the well-to-do. However, lawyer Byng said, "An Eton education is still cheap by comparison to many other things. Before the war, for instance, an Eton education cost about half the price of a Rolls Royce. Today a five-year education at Eton costs less than a third of a top-of-the-line Rolls."

Eton officials like to call attention to the various scholarship programs available. There are the 70 King's Scholars, who gain admission by competitive exams; there is

test might deprive the school, and the country, of those who mature once they are in secondary school.

Eton has traditionally produced action-oriented graduates. Mr. Byng likes to recall the old saw about the difference between Eton and its closest rivals, Harrow and Winchester. "At a cricket match, a Winchester boy will see that a lady needs a seat; the Eton boy will fetch the chair and the Harrow boy will sit it in."

Sports are an important part of school life. There are vast playing fields and much competition in intramural activities. Cricket is a major summer sport as is rowing, and Etonians usually win places on the teams at Oxford and Cambridge. But, Mr. Meredith said, "there's plenty to do after class hours, even if you're not any good at sports — drama, music, art."

The English boarding school system has been criticized by some observers on the grounds that the boys are forced to live apart from their parents from the age of about 8 — when they go to "preparatory" school. This, the critics hold, produces men who are uneasy with their families and who relate only to other men — even to the extent of being homosexual. Whether boarding schools contribute to homosexuality is the subject of some dispute. But Mr. Meredith said, "Frankly, I may be blind, but I see no overt homosexuality in

this house, and I wouldn't tolerate it if I did."

On the other side of the argument, it is said that the boarding school system promotes independence and initiative among young men and thus provides the training ground for developing leaders.

In recent years, girls have been admitted as day students at Eton, but these have generally been the children of teachers. There is talk of admitting girls on a straight coeducational basis in the future. Of this possibility, Mr. Meredith said: "Introducing girls into the school would be a very good thing. But we would need a whole host of girls so that they wouldn't be concentrated in groups of two or three."

Whether Eton will become coeducational remains to be seen. Some boys as well as Old Etonians would object to girls on the grounds that they would take the boys' minds off their studies. Still, as Mr. Meredith says, Eton will change, however slowly, with the times — while continuing to produce the best education that the masters can provide. From Mr. Meredith's point of view, Eton has been making a proper adjustment to the world of the 1980s — without sacrificing the cherished traditions of the past. "If you'd ask me to boil down the nature of the Eton experience in education in a single word," he said, "I'd say, Quality."

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Harvard Business School Has Brains, Will Travel

By Calla Comer

VEVEY, Switzerland — Expressions like "fat cats," "shrinking dogs" and "incipient disaster sequence" are tossed back and forth rapidly like a football in the last quarter of an Ivy League game. But it is not Harvard vs. Yale, although both sides mean business — business management, that is.

Harvard in this instance is the Harvard International Senior Managers Program and it is engaged in a typically charged exchange between Harvard professors and senior international business executives that marks the biannual, eight-week huddle that is the Harvard Business School abroad. Located at the Hotel Mirador, a country club-hotel above Vevey, Switzerland, at Mount Pelerin, the Senior Managers Program is in its seventh year and solidly entrenched in what had been a gap in business school education abroad for senior managers.

In 1970, Harvard Business School, the doyen of business schools and the originator of post-graduate training abroad for the middle-level manager (INSEAD, IMEDE and CEI as well as other post-graduate training schools in India, Iran and Central America were all set up in the Harvard mold in the late 1950s and 1960s) took a look at where international business was going and what Harvard's role should be. The conclusion was that international business was expanding rapidly and that it was time for Harvard to cash in on what it had helped establish.

"It was primarily to educate ourselves that we decided to send Harvard abroad," faculty chairman Samuel Hayes said. Harvard's decision not only provided new material for itself but brought more than 70 years of business school experience to the international business community's senior executives.

The program is an adaptation of the Harvard Business School's case-study method, combined with readings, faculty lectures, films and carefully selected guest speakers. The participants are seasoned businessmen, often with 25 years experience. "The program is always based on current events," Prof. Hayes said, "and we keep in mind that business environment is one of the top manager's major constraints."

Between the spring and fall semesters, the faculty of the Senior Managers Program is traveling, gathering material for the course and keeping abreast of business developments. "This is not a lush job in an idyllic setting," a faculty member said. "We work like devils to provide our SMP participants with the best and most relevant data, and our central base of Switzerland helps us in the task."

The 60 participants, whose average age is 45 and whose companies have paid 23,000 Swiss francs (about \$11,560) to send them to Mount Pelerin for the "total immersion" program, often enter the program skeptical of their ability to learn new methods and to stand up to the rigorous schedule, which carries an out-of-class workload that would tax an undergraduate. "But in the end, it is this very experience which helps the participant get the most benefit from the course," faculty member Ulrich Wisemann said. "In general, the participants are learning subconsciously and are not aware of the learned thought patterns they're using here."

"For most, it's an 'unlearning' process," Associate Dean Derek Abell said. "Up until this program, their experience in dealing with business problems has been narrow and nonanalytic. Suddenly they come here, we throw 150 difficult company situations at them and their vision explodes. Where they have been used to dealing with a gut reaction, they now have to learn to listen and evaluate. As time goes on, they learn to reflect about others' ideas."

Prof. Hayes said that the program is specifically designed to soothe the executive's fears by "creating an environment of low risk where he can test his own judgement without being in front of his company." There are no grades and at the end of the program here is no report to the companies. He believes that it is more difficult for the executive when he has been through the program and has to go back and work with executives who have not had the same training.

"We recognize that the general manager's job is the most difficult in the world — you've got to be a military commander with strategic vision, design a planning system, deal with people, and be a master of finance — and that the executives coming here have one piece of this under their belt and are swimming for the rest," Mr. Abell said.

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24.00	19.00	AA					24.00	19.00	23.50	12.00	8.00	AA					12.00	8.00	23.50
23.00	18.00	AA					23.00	18.00	22.50	11.00	7.00	AA					11.00	7.00	22.50
22.00	17.00	AA					22.00	17.00	21.50	10.00	6.00	AA					10.00	6.00	21.50
21.00	16.00	AA					21.00	16.00	20.50	9.00	5.00	AA					9.00	5.00	20.50
20.00	15.00	AA					20.00	15.00	19.50	8.00	4.00	AA					8.00	4.00	19.50
19.00	14.00	AA					19.00	14.00	18.50	7.00	3.00	AA					7.00	3.00	18.50
18.00	13.00	AA					18.00	13.00	17.50	6.00	2.00	AA					6.00	2.00	17.50
17.00	12.00	AA					17.00	12.00	16.50	5.00	1.00	AA					5.00	1.00	16.50
16.00	11.00	AA					16.00	11.00	15.50	4.00	0.50	AA					4.00	0.50	15.50
15.00	10.00	AA					15.00	10.00	14.50	3.00	0.25	AA					3.00	0.25	14.50
14.00	9.00	AA					14.00	9.00	13.50	2.00	0.10	AA					2.00	0.10	13.50
13.00	8.00	AA					13.00	8.00	12.50	1.00	0.05	AA					1.00	0.05	12.50
12.00	7.00	AA					12.00	7.00	11.50	0.50	0.02	AA					0.50	0.02	11.50
11.00	6.00	AA					11.00	6.00	10.50	0.25	0.01	AA					0.25	0.01	10.50
10.00	5.00	AA					10.00	5.00	9.50	0.10	0.00	AA					0.10	0.00	9.50
9.00	4.00	AA					9.00	4.00	8.50	0.05	0.00	AA					0.05	0.00	8.50
8.00	3.00	AA					8.00	3.00	7.50	0.02	0.00	AA					0.02	0.00	7.50
7.00	2.00	AA					7.00	2.00	6.50	0.01	0.00	AA					0.01	0.00	6.50
6.00	1.00	AA					6.00	1.00	5.50	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	5.50
5.00	0.00	AA					5.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	4.50
4.00	0.00	AA					4.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	3.50
3.00	0.00	AA					3.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	2.50
2.00	0.00	AA					2.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	1.50
1.00	0.00	AA					1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	0.50
0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	in	5 Yld.	P/E	Div.	High	Low	Close
15.00	10.00	AA					15.00	10.00	14.50
14.00	9.00	AA					14.00	9.00	13.50
13.00	8.00	AA					13.00	8.00	12.50
12.00	7.00	AA					12.00	7.00	11.50
11.00	6.00	AA					11.00	6.00	10.50
10.00	5.00	AA					10.00	5.00	9.50
9.00	4.00	AA					9.00	4.00	8.50
8.00	3.00	AA					8.00	3.00	7.50
7.00	2.00	AA					7.00	2.00	6.50
6.00	1.00	AA					6.00	1.00	5.50
5.00	0.00	AA					5.00	0.00	4.50
4.00	0.00	AA					4.00	0.00	3.50
3.00	0.00	AA					3.00	0.00	2.50
2.00	0.00	AA					2.00	0.00	1.50
1.00	0.00	AA					1.00	0.00	0.50
0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	0.00

BIGGEST BROADEST BOOM YET

Positive evidence which contradicts negative theories. While conventional analysts agonize over inflation

Is inflation good or bad for stocks? Or does it matter? Investors can't control the course of inflation, they can only take advantage of it. Most of the overlooked values among world equities are in the United States, where innovative and sometimes self-serving analysis distracts attention from companies with enormous growth prospects.

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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues / April, 1981

\$400,000,000

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority

\$150,000,000

14 1/2% Notes, Series FF, Due 1991

\$250,000,000

15% Bonds, Series FG, Due 2011

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- Pitfield, Mackay & Co., Inc.
- EuroPartners Securities Corporation
- New Court Securities Corporation
- Nomura Securities International, Inc.
- New Japan Securities International Inc.
- Sanyo Securities America Inc.
- Dominion Securities Inc.
- Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
- Bell Gouinlock Incorporated
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- Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
- Wertheim & Co., Inc.
- Richardson Securities, Inc.
- Basle Securities Corporation
- Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated
- Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
- E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
- Midland Doherty Inc.
- L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
- UBS Securities Inc.
- Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
- Daiwa Securities America Inc.
- Robert Fleming Incorporated
- Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
- The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
- Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
- Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru International, Inc.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	in	5 Yld.	P/E	Div.	High	Low	Close
15.00	10.00	AA					15.00	10.00	14.50
14.00	9.00	AA					14.00	9.00	13.50
13.00	8.00	AA					13.00	8.00	12.50
12.00	7.00	AA					12.00	7.00	11.50
11.00	6.00	AA					11.00	6.00	10.50
10.00	5.00	AA					10.00	5.00	9.50
9.00	4.00	AA					9.00	4.00	8.50
8.00	3.00	AA					8.00	3.00	7.50
7.00	2.00	AA					7.00	2.00	6.50
6.00	1.00	AA					6.00	1.00	5.50
5.00	0.00	AA					5.00	0.00	4.50
4.00	0.00	AA					4.00	0.00	3.50
3.00	0.00	AA					3.00	0.00	2.50
2.00	0.00	AA					2.00	0.00	1.50
1.00	0.00	AA					1.00	0.00	0.50
0.00	0.00	AA					0.00	0.00	0.00

JP KUSA 5-D

BIGGER BOOM! Positive... negative... While conventional...

Germany as Decline Jobless

Production Index falls 4.5% in March... unemployment fell again in March...

Employment statistics showed... through the number of job-dropped by more than 60,000...

W. Germany Wage Accord... The contract provides for an 8.5% increase...

Markets Closed... Financial markets were closed today in Japan, South Korea...

World Recession Tilts Yugoslav Trade Toward East... More significant to Yugoslavs than the political aspects...

Currency Rates... Bank exchange rates for May 5, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Dollar Values... Currency Per U.S. Dollar...

Swiss Price Index Drops... The Swiss consumer price index fell 0.2 percent in April...

Bonn Sets Loan Terms... The West German government and the loan reconstruction corporation...

Dollar Up, Gold Off as U.S. Rates Rise... currency came under heavy pressure amid fears on financial markets...

Fed Moves Depress Big Board... NEW YORK — Concerns about interest rates sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower...

Hammer Expects End of Oil Gult... NEW YORK — Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum...

General Motors... which declared a 60 cents quarterly dividend Monday...

Hutton Drops... E.F. Hutton was lower after Hutton Chairman Robert Fomon said...

Hammer Expects End of Oil Gult... Mr. Hammer's remarks, in an interview Monday after a speech to the Foreign Policy Association...

'Magic Sixes' Point to Tired Bull Market

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — In 1974, as a way of measuring the relative values existing in the stock market, Oppenheimer & Co. devised a list of "magic sixes"...

Also on the latest magic sixes list are such stocks as SCM, Graniteville, Detroit Edison, Reynolds Metals and F.W. Woolworth.

Among stocks on the net working capital list, the Oppenheimer analysts single out for further analysis such companies as Barter-groce, Bluefield Supply, Bulldox, Douglas & Lonsom...

Stocks qualifying for the under \$10 list when the list was compiled included such issues as Philips N.V. (New York shares), U.S. Industries, Dunlop Holding Ltd., Saxon Industries...

The massive shrinkage in the list reflects the price advances made by many of the stocks in the past year, meaning "bargains" have been pretty thoroughly picked over by investors.

The drop is symptomatic of the relative maturity of the bull market that began in 1975 and indicates that areas of extreme undervaluation, as gauged by our parameters, are limited.

Of the 41 stocks on the dwindling list, one third were regional banks. "The valuations apparently reflect considerable investor reservations about the impact on the banking industry's profitability of recent structural changes...

Also on the latest magic sixes list are such stocks as SCM, Graniteville, Detroit Edison, Reynolds Metals and F.W. Woolworth.

Among stocks on the net working capital list, the Oppenheimer analysts single out for further analysis such companies as Barter-groce, Bluefield Supply, Bulldox, Douglas & Lonsom, Hoover, Jonathan Logan, Meaco, Phillips-Van Heusen and C. H. Masland & Sons.

Stocks qualifying for the under \$10 list when the list was compiled included such issues as Philips N.V. (New York shares), U.S. Industries, Dunlop Holding Ltd., Saxon Industries, Peabody International, Philippine Long Distance Telephone, Savannah Electric Power, Weiboldt Stores and Wean United.

Next to the oils, the stocks hit hardest this year have been those of the mainframe computer makers. Burroughs, for example, traded Monday at a new low of 43 1/4, far below its 12-month high of 72, and IBM as low as 58 1/4, compared with its 12-month high of 72 1/4.

The mainframe makers got a vote of confidence Monday, however, in a report from Martin Simpson & Co., a research firm specializing in technology issues.

"Earnings growth this year is being held back by unfavorable currency movements, high interest expenses and adverse economic conditions in many foreign countries. As a result, we're looking for small increases in full-year profits at IBM, NCR and Sperry Corp. and estimate that Honeywell and Burroughs may have relatively flat earnings. For 1982, however, we're forecasting profits will increase 15 percent to 20 percent."

The accompanying table lists 1980 results and the analyst's 1981 and 1982 per-share estimates for the major manufacturers. The table includes price-earnings ratios for each stock, based on his 1981 estimates.

Table with columns: Earnings, 1980, 1981, 1982, P-E 81. Rows include Burroughs, Honeywell, IBM, NCR, Sperry.

for fiscal years ending March 31, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Fed Moves Depress Big Board

NEW YORK — Concerns about interest rates sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower Tuesday for the sixth straight day...

The increase in the discount rate and surcharge on large, frequent borrowers late Monday renewed fears that interest rates will move still higher and remain firm for some time.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 6.67 points lower at 972.44 and declined led advances three to one as turnover widened to 49 million shares from 40.43 million Monday.

Restrictive Policy Analysis noted that the increase in the discount rate confirms that the Federal Reserve intends to follow a restrictive monetary policy to reduce the recent sharp growth in the money supply.

As a result, the decline in interest rates which had been expected to occur by summer is now open to question, the analysts said.

Hildegard Zagorski of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said equities may continue under pressure, partly because money market securities currently offer investors a higher return than stocks.

As a result of the Fed move, major U.S. banks Monday raised the prime rate a point to 19 percent less than a week after they raised the rate a half point to 18 percent.

Meanwhile, investors were watching congressional debate on Reagan's budget, which calls for substantial spending cuts. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, said he believes the president had enough votes to win his battle.

In corporate news, Standard Brands said it expects 1981 earnings to come close to Wall Street analysts' estimates of \$4.15 a share. The company earned \$3.65 a share last year.

In Chicago, MCA chairman Lew Wasserman said Seagram Co. Ltd. has not "to his knowledge" purchased any stock in MCA.

Mr. Wasserman told shareholders at the annual meeting here that the company is aware of a rumor that Seagram is interested in acquiring MCA stock but that he knows of no purchases being made.

He noted after the annual meeting that it would be difficult to trace a buyer of its stock unless the purchases reached more than 5 percent, which would require disclosure by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

On the trading floor, strength in oil issues helped the market recover from its earlier lows. Active Exxon gained 1/4 to 68. A block of 121,800 was handled on the Pacific Stock Exchange at 67 1/4. Texaco was up 3/4 to 37 1/4 and Standard Oil of Indiana rose 1/2 to 56 1/4. Standard Oil of California climbed 1/2 to 41 1/4.

Mining stocks were also mostly firmer. Active AMAX, which fell 8 1/4 Monday after California Standard withdrew its merger offer, rose 3/4 Tuesday to 52 1/4.

Newmont mining added two to 66, Phelps Dodge three to 46 1/4 and Kennecott 1/2 to 58 1/4.

IBM was one of the most active issues with a block of 197,900 shares at 58.

Sony made the list with two blocks of 100,000 shares each at 19 1/2 and one of 100,000 shares at 19 1/4.

Dean Witter Reynolds, recently mentioned as a takeover candidate, was lower at one point. The company Monday said it expects to report higher second-quarter earnings partly because of strong agricultural chemical sales.

General Motors, which declared a 60 cents quarterly dividend Monday, was active and lower in trading that included a block of 325,000 shares at 52. GM said it was delaying parts of its five-year, \$40 billion capital spending program because of a cash crunch brought on by lagging sales.

Warner Communications was lower at one point. The company's Atari computer unit Monday lowered prices on certain computer, memory and peripheral products.

Hutton Drops E.F. Hutton was lower after Hutton Chairman Robert Fomon said he didn't see much advantage in a merger for a large financial services company. Hutton stock rose recently after Bache merged with Prudential Insurance of America and American Express made a bid to acquire Shearson Loeb Rhoades.

Hammer Expects End of Oil Gult NEW YORK — Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, says he believes the current oil glut is temporary and prices could more than triple to \$100 a barrel in five years.

Mr. Hammer's remarks, in an interview Monday after a speech to the Foreign Policy Association, contrast with widespread forecasts that abundance of oil on world markets could last for the rest of this year and perhaps for several years.

In his speech, Mr. Hammer also said he differed with energy analysts, including those of the Central Intelligence Agency, who believe the Soviet Union's oil and gas reserves will diminish so rapidly that it will be forced to stop exporting in the next decade. He forecast Soviet self-sufficiency in energy "for a great many years to come," due mainly to untapped offshore oil and gas fields.

Gas Oil Mart Successful LONDON — The first month of trading in gas oil futures on the International Petroleum Exchange here has averaged about 800 lots of 100 metric tons per day — well above a daily turnover of 500 lots by the end of this year, the target when the market opened April 6.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
48	27	1.48	13.13	48	45	47 1/4	+ 1/4
49	28	1.50	13.13	49	46	47 1/4	+ 1/4
50	29	1.52	13.13	50	47	47 1/4	+ 1/4
51	30	1.54	13.13	51	48	47 1/4	+ 1/4
52	31	1.56	13.13	52	49	47 1/4	+ 1/4
53	32	1.58	13.13	53	50	47 1/4	+ 1/4
54	33	1.60	13.13	54	51	47 1/4	+ 1/4
55	34	1.62	13.13	55	52	47 1/4	+ 1/4
56	35	1.64	13.13	56	53	47 1/4	+ 1/4
57	36	1.66	13.13	57	54	47 1/4	+ 1/4
58	37	1.68	13.13	58	55	47 1/4	+ 1/4
59	38	1.70	13.13	59	56	47 1/4	+ 1/4
60	39	1.72	13.13	60	57	47 1/4	+ 1/4

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
61	40	1.74	13.13	61	58	47 1/4	+ 1/4
62	41	1.76	13.13	62	59	47 1/4	+ 1/4
63	42	1.78	13.13	63	60	47 1/4	+ 1/4
64	43	1.80	13.13	64	61	47 1/4	+ 1/4
65	44	1.82	13.13	65	62	47 1/4	+ 1/4
66	45	1.84	13.13	66	63	47 1/4	+ 1/4
67	46	1.86	13.13	67	64	47 1/4	+ 1/4
68	47	1.88	13.13	68	65	47 1/4	+ 1/4
69	48	1.90	13.13	69	66	47 1/4	+ 1/4
70	49	1.92	13.13	70	67	47 1/4	+ 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 4, 1981

High	Low	Close	Change
114.00	113.00	113.50	+0.50
115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
116.00	115.00	115.50	+0.50
117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
118.00	117.00	117.50	+0.50
119.00	118.00	118.50	+0.50
120.00	119.00	119.50	+0.50
121.00	120.00	120.50	+0.50
122.00	121.00	121.50	+0.50
123.00	122.00	122.50	+0.50
124.00	123.00	123.50	+0.50

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, May 4, 1981

High	Low	Close	Change
125.00	124.00	124.50	+0.50
126.00	125.00	125.50	+0.50
127.00	126.00	126.50	+0.50
128.00	127.00	127.50	+0.50
129.00	128.00	128.50	+0.50
130.00	129.00	129.50	+0.50
131.00	130.00	130.50	+0.50
132.00	131.00	131.50	+0.50
133.00	132.00	132.50	+0.50
134.00	133.00	133.50	+0.50
135.00	134.00	134.50	+0.50

European Gold Markets

May 5, 1981

London	Zurich	Paris	M.C.
372.00	371.00	370.00	369.00
373.00	372.00	371.00	370.00
374.00	373.00	372.00	371.00
375.00	374.00	373.00	372.00
376.00	375.00	374.00	373.00
377.00	376.00	375.00	374.00
378.00	377.00	376.00	375.00
379.00	378.00	377.00	376.00
380.00	379.00	378.00	377.00
381.00	380.00	379.00	378.00

Canadian Indexes

May 5, 1981

Index	Value	Change
TSX 300	1234.50	+15.20
TSX 60	123.45	+1.50
TSX 100	123.45	+1.50
TSX 200	123.45	+1.50
TSX 300	123.45	+1.50
TSX 400	123.45	+1.50
TSX 500	123.45	+1.50
TSX 600	123.45	+1.50
TSX 700	123.45	+1.50
TSX 800	123.45	+1.50
TSX 900	123.45	+1.50
TSX 1000	123.45	+1.50

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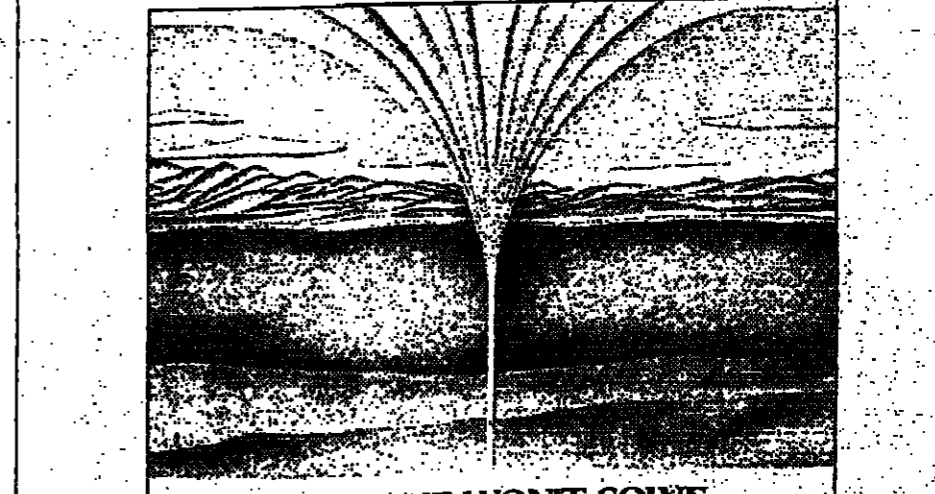
The undersigned announces that as from May 5, 1981 at Kas-Academy N.V. Spoorweg 172, Amsterdam, B.V. cap. 20 of the Certificaten Schelmerger Ltd. repr. 5 sh of common stock of U.S. \$1. par value and repr. 100 sh of common stock of U.S. \$1. par value, will be payable with Div. 3.01 net per Certificate repr. 5 sh and with Div. 60.20 net per Certificate repr. 100 sh. The dividend is payable on May 12, 1981. U.S. \$ 25 per share. This dividend distribution is not subject to tax-withholding at source.

ADMINISTRATEUR: VAN DER BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.
Amsterdam, 24th April 1981.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 5, 1981

Fund Name	Value	Change
ALLIANCE INTL. CO. Bk of Bermuda	10.10	+0.10
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	10.10	+0.10
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG 3422 Bern	10.10	+0.10
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT (CH) Ltd.	10.10	+0.10
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	10.10	+0.10
CREDIT SUISSE	10.10	+0.10
DIF INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	10.10	+0.10
FIDELITY FUND MGMT. Bermuda	10.10	+0.10
G.M. MANAGEMENT LTD.	10.10	+0.10
JARDINE FLEMING	10.10	+0.10
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP GEN. SEC.	10.10	+0.10
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda)	10.10	+0.10
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (CH)	10.10	+0.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	10.10	+0.10
SWISS BANK CORP.	10.10	+0.10
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	10.10	+0.10
UNION INVESTMENT (Frankfurt)	10.10	+0.10
UNION INVESTMENT (Geneva)	10.10	+0.10
UNION INVESTMENT (London)	10.10	+0.10
UNION INVESTMENT (Paris)	10.10	+0.10
UNION INVESTMENT (Zurich)	10.10	+0.10



OIL ALONE WON'T SOLVE AMERICA'S ENERGY PROBLEMS.

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Global Natural Resources LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held at The Grand Hotel, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, on Tuesday, 16 June, 1981 at 11.00 A.M. (Jersey time) to transact the following business:

- Receive and approve the Reports of the Directors and the Financial Statements and the Auditors' Reports thereon for the year ended 31 December 1980.
- Elect three Directors of the Company.
- Appoint Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. auditors of the Company and authorise that the remuneration of the auditors be fixed by the Directors.
- Approve resolutions of the Directors adopting a 1980 Stock Option Plan covering 600,000 of the Company's shares; persons eligible for the grant of options under the Plan include directors, salaried officers and certain employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (options covering 205,500 shares have been granted to key officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries subject to approval of the Plan by members of the Company).

Instructions for Voting

- Copies of the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December, 1980 including the Report of the Directors, audited Financial Statements and Auditors' Report, Certificate of Deposit, the Form of Proxy and Proxy Information providing certain information about the foregoing Resolutions may be obtained from the Registrar at either the office of Global Shareholder Services Limited ("Shareholder Services"), 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex, England BN1 2PB or Global Natural Resources, Inc., 47 Maple Street, Summit, New Jersey 07901, U.S.A. The above information, together with the text of the 1980 Stock Option Plan and Directors Service Contracts, is available for inspection during normal business hours at the above offices and the office of Theodore Goddard & Co., 16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, London EC4A 4EJ, England, until the conclusion of the AGM.
- A holder of a bearer share warrant certificate representing Common Shares of the Company is entitled to attend and vote in person or by proxy at the Meeting if such holder has:
 - Obtained by mail or personal application a Certificate of Deposit of Share Warrant Certificates and Form of Proxy;
 - Lodged the bearer share certificates in accordance with the instructions of the Certificate of Deposit and Form of Proxy with a depository of the holder's choice which may be either a bank or a stock brokerage firm which is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers (United States) or a recognized securities dealers' organization (outside the United States); and
 - Returned the completed and executed Form of Proxy to the Registrar at one of the addresses given above prior to 11.00 A.M., 12 June 1981.
- To attend and vote in person at the Meeting, the holders must produce the completed Certificate of Deposit at the Meeting.
- To attend and vote by proxy at the Meeting such holder must lodge the completed Certificate of Deposit and Form of Proxy with the Registrar prior to 11.00 A.M., 13 June 1981.
- A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint another person (who need not be a member) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him.

By Order of the Board
Anthony C. Brookes, Secretary

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "HITS", "Baja", "GIVEN", "FIND", "REEVES", "HALSEY STUAR", "READ & CO", "BLINCH WHITE", "LOEB RHC", "PARIBAS B", "WITTER REYNOL", "BROWN & SON", "LAFFRAY & HO", "D AND S. BLE", "BICHLER, HI", "BLAIR & CO", "MARSHALL", "MONTGOME", "D & COMP", "PIERCE RE", "HUMPH", "LINDOCH", "DE BAN", "UNION".

Mexico Hits 1 Off Baja Peninsula

Figures Given Extent of Find By Jose Karigbak

MEXICO CITY — Mexico, one of the world's biggest oil producers, has discovered new hydrocarbon reserves that could give it years of prosperity.

The new discovery off the Baja Peninsula, Mexico, is an oil and gas reserve of 200 billion barrels, an additional 200 billion barrels in probable reserves.

The state oil monopoly, revealed the extent of the discovery, but this and other reserves in disputed areas of the Gulf of Mexico could be developed in the future.

Boeing Sees Steady Sales in 1981 and 1982 SEATTLE — Boeing says it expects sales this year and next year to be in the \$9.4-billion to \$9.5-billion range, based on current schedules.

Boeing said that improvement in first-quarter net income to \$1.49 a share from \$1.45 a year earlier was due to an increase in sales volume and a lower tax rate.

Boeing said its backlog of unfilled orders was \$20.83 billion at the end of March, compared with \$20.03 billion at the end of 1980.

BC Resources Scraps Plan to Increase Stock VANCOUVER — British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. said Monday it was withdrawing a proposal to increase authorized common to 200 million shares from 100 million and create a new class of preferred with 100 million shares authorized.

Campeche Drilling present most of the drilling in Campeche is carried out in the Gulf of Campeche and Tabasco in the Gulf of Mexico.

Tube Investments Getting King Fifth Wheel LONDON — Tube Investments announced Tuesday that it is acquiring the U.S. company King Fifth Wheel for \$54.1 million.

Daimler-Benz Announces U.S. Acquisitions STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz announced Tuesday that it has signed a \$260-million contract to take over two subsidiaries of Consolidated Freightways, the San Francisco trucking firm.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Steelmakers Seeking 15% Price Rise

BRUSSELS — EEC steel manufacturers have started raising their prices as part of a concerted campaign to pull the industry out of a severe market slump, industry sources said Tuesday.

Kuwait Reported to Hold 6% of Volkswagen

FRANKFURT — West German news reports quote banking sources as saying Monday that Kuwait has acquired about 6 percent of Volkswagen shares and is interested in expanding this holding.

Boeing Sees Steady Sales in 1981 and 1982

SEATTLE — Boeing says it expects sales this year and next year to be in the \$9.4-billion to \$9.5-billion range, based on current schedules.

BC Resources Scraps Plan to Increase Stock

VANCOUVER — British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. said Monday it was withdrawing a proposal to increase authorized common to 200 million shares from 100 million and create a new class of preferred with 100 million shares authorized.

Tube Investments Getting King Fifth Wheel

LONDON — Tube Investments announced Tuesday that it is acquiring the U.S. company King Fifth Wheel for \$54.1 million.

Daimler-Benz Announces U.S. Acquisitions

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz announced Tuesday that it has signed a \$260-million contract to take over two subsidiaries of Consolidated Freightways, the San Francisco trucking firm.

Kennecott In Slump

NEW YORK — Kennecott, the top U.S. copper producer, said net income in the first quarter of 1981 plunged 43.7 percent, to \$34.6 million, or \$1.17 a share, from \$61.5 million, or \$1.86 a share, in the year ago quarter.

Kennecott has been hit hard by the auto and housing slump and the consequent declines in the price and production of copper, used extensively in those industries.

Kennecott said that it had a gain of \$42.1 million, or \$1.42 a share, in the first quarter from the transfer of a one-third interest in its Chino Mines division facilities to Mitsubishi Corp.

In March of this year the Standard Oil of Ohio, which is 53 percent owned by British Petroleum, reached a definitive agreement to acquire all of Kennecott's approximately 28.5 million outstanding shares for \$62 cash per share.

The preliminary vote showed at least 20.5 million Kennecott shares in favor of the proposal.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States		Boeing		Charter		Emerson Electric		Grumman	
	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
1st Quar.	2,420.0	2,150.0	1,770.0	1,740.0	875.1	807.7	419.1	454.9	
Revenue	144.1	139.8	14.7	12.4	1.1	0.9	5.4	6.1	
Profits	1.49	1.45	0.47	2.08	2.11	1.96	0.59	0.51	
Per Share									

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April, 1981

755,353 Shares



REEVES COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Common Stock

L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN

- BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS
- BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
- BLYTH EASTMAN PAINE WEBBER
- MILLON, READ & CO. INC.
- DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT
- E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.
- KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
- LAZARD FRERES & CO.
- LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB
- MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP
- SALOMON BROTHERS
- HEARSON LOEB RHOADES INC.
- SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
- MARBURG-PARIBAS BECKER
- WERTHEIM & CO., INC.
- DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.
- HAMBRECHT & QUIST
- ALEX. BROWN & SONS
- F. EBERSTADT & CO., INC.
- NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION
- PIPER, JAFFRAY & HOPWOOD
- THOMSON MCKINNON SECURITIES INC.
- ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.
- ROBERT W. BAIRD & CO.
- MATEMAN EICHLER, HILL RICHARDS
- SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN & CO., INC.
- WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY
- J. C. BRADFORD & CO.
- DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC.
- OSTER & MARSHALL INC.
- FURMAN SELZ MAGER DIETZ & BIRNEY
- GRUNTAL & CO.
- ANNY MONTGOMERY SCOTT INC.
- LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. INC.
- MCDONALD & COMPANY
- MONTGOMERY SECURITIES
- PRESCOTT, BALL & TURBEN
- AUSCHER PIERCE REFSNES, INC.
- ROBERTSON, COLMAN, STEPHENS & WOODMAN
- HE ROBINSON-HUMPHREY COMPANY, INC.
- ROTTAN MOSLE INC.
- WHEAT, FIRST SECURITIES, INC.

- BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
- BUCKMASTER & MOORE
- COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS
- HAMBROS BANK
- KITCAT & AITKEN
- NERDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V.



The Charterhouse Group 1980

Mr Nigel Mobbs reports

The Group 1980 was a year of progress. The successful flotation of Charterhouse Petroleum and the acquisition of Keyser Ullmann Holdings underlined the investment and banking nature of the Group.

Results Group profit before taxation increased by 33%, which was a good result in view of the magnitude of the recession.

The Group's results reflect the benefits of a wide range of investments within a well balanced portfolio.

Results in brief	1980	1979
Capital employed	143.2	104.9
Shareholders' funds	117.1	70.1
Profit before interest	23.8	20.4
Profit before taxation	16.1	12.1
Attributable group profit after taxation	11.7	8.8
Earnings per ordinary share	9.64p	9.25p
Dividends per ordinary share	4.51p	4.10p

* Including the profit of the bank after transfer to inner reserve.

Dividend In view of the level of retained profits, the directors are pleased to be able to recommend an increased final dividend of 2.76 pence per share.

Banking The merger of Charterhouse Japhet and Keyser Ullmann has resulted in Charterhouse Japhet having capital and disclosed reserves of nearly £60 million.

The physical merger is progressing well. The Charterhouse Japhet Act is the most effective method of enabling Charterhouse Japhet to assume the assets, liabilities and all the business of Keyser Ullmann.

Investments Development capital activity continued at a high level in the United Kingdom, France and North America.

A listing for the issued share capital of Charterhouse Petroleum was obtained in August, the Group retaining 48.4%.

Charterhouse Petroleum was successful in participating in four licences in the Seventh Round and should have an attractive future.

Glavill Enthoven & Co. was sold during the year for £11.7 million. 1980 was a difficult period for many insurance broking companies.

Manufacturing companies, particularly those in the export field, faced not only the effects of the recession but also the problems of pricing products because of the strength of sterling.

The service companies, which include Spring Grove Services, made good progress, although some are now experiencing the effects of the recession.

Future prospects 1980 saw a strengthening of the Group's balance sheet with considerably improved gearing down from 82% to 37%.

This makes it very difficult to forecast results for the current year. However, greater benefits from the enlarged bank should begin to show through in 1981.

The Charterhouse Group is an investment and banking group listed on The Stock Exchange, London, with capital employed exceeding £140 million.

Charterhouse Japhet, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, is a well-established merchant bank providing a wide range of services to industry and commerce.

The Group has over 125 investments in companies in the UK, Europe and North America. These are in manufacturing, distribution, services and oil industries.

Charterhouse, a pioneer in the field of development capital investment, provides finance to help businesses grow or shareholders to realise capital from their businesses.

Charterhouse aims to achieve a balanced investment portfolio, earning an improving return on capital in which risk, profit and capital requirements are balanced.

Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from Group Communications Department, The Charterhouse Group Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4M 7DH, Telephone 01-248 3999.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of stock prices for various companies including American Airlines, Boeing, and others. Columns include company name, price, and change.

Chicago Futures table for May 5, 1981, listing prices for wheat, corn, soybeans, and other commodities.

CATTLE table listing prices for various types of cattle such as feeder cattle and steers.

COFFEE table listing prices for different grades of coffee beans.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET table showing exchange rates for various currencies like the British Pound and Japanese Yen.

CASH PRICES table listing prices for various metals and commodities.

NEW YORK FUTURES table listing prices for various futures contracts.

Additional market data and price listings.

To Our Readers: Due to computer problems in the United States, open, high and low quotations are unavailable for commodities traded there.

New York Futures: Table listing prices for various futures contracts.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET table showing exchange rates.

CASH PRICES table listing prices for various metals.

NEW YORK FUTURES table listing prices for various futures.

WHEREVER THIS LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN, YOU CAN COUNT ON US.



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Natural Resources. Louisiana is endowed with the natural advantages that help industries thrive.

TIDY CAR DEALERSHIPS AVAILABLE. Profit From The Growing Auto Appearance Business. Proven Success Formula.

London Metals Market. (Floures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in ounces per fine ounce).

Paris Commodities. (Floures in French francs per metric ton).

Market Summary. NYSE Most Actives.

Dow Jones Averages. Dow Jones Bond Average.

Standard & Poor's. NYSE Index.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. American Most Actives.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'AMEX' and other market-related terms.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies, including symbols, names, and prices.

European Stock Markets

May 5, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Table showing closing prices for European stock markets in Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 5, 1981

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for bank, coupon, and bid/ask prices.

Large table containing various market data, including interest rates, exchange rates, and other financial indicators.

BALANCE 1980 OF CREDITO COMMERCIALE PROFIT AND EFFICIENCY: ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

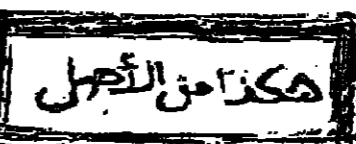
Text describing the bank's performance in 1980, including profit, efficiency, and customer service improvements.



CREDITO COMMERCIALE

Classified advertisements for escort services and guides, including contact information for various agencies.

PAGES 22 & 21 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS



The Soccer Scene

Wembley's Waking Dream

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Have you noticed how complicated winning has become?
Time was when we relished a cup final, when players went out to be best and enjoyed proving it. No longer. In a week of two major finals — the UEFA Cup Wednesday and the 100th English F.A. Cup Saturday — we would find in our duty if we ignored the psychological game.



Fernando Valenzuela
To every question: 'Buena.'

'Senor Cero': The Hottest Rookie Ever

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service
MONTREAL — The rookie is taking his licks in batting practice, but since he can't speak or understand English, he doesn't know what his teammates are saying. His eyes sparkle with pleasure as he tries to pick the loaves of their voices. His grinning, swartly, 20-year-old face looks enthusiastic and open, but somehow it looks tough, maybe just a truce.

Major League Standings

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

Unbeaten Carlton Tops Giants, 6-4

From Agency Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Unbeaten Carlton won his fifth game, a 6-4 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies on Monday night.

NBA Finals a Seeming Mismatch

By David DuPre
Washington Post Service
BOSTON — On the surface, it looks like one of the biggest mismatches in the history of National Basketball Association championship series.

Amritraj Beats Sadri in New York Tennis

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Vijay Amritraj, the surprise semifinalist here a year ago, upset 12th-seeded John Sadri, 6-4, 6-3, in the Tournament of Champions tennis tournament at Forest Hills Monday night.

Spurs' Albeck Is Cited

The Associated Press
ST. LOUIS — Stan Albeck, who guided San Antonio to a record 52 triumphs during the regular season, has been named National Basketball Association coach of the year by the Sporting News.

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

Table of baseball game results for Monday, May 6, 1981, including scores and key players.

Major League Standings

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Grid of classified advertisements including Real Estate, Employment, Services, and various international notices.

